FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XL.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE 30, 1856. [NO. 2039.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the yare of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

SCHOOL will be resumed in this Institution the FIRST MONDAY in JULY. Terms as heretofore.

The Principal takes pleasure in announcing to the public that CLEMENT DOWD, a member of the recent graduating class at the University, will hereafter be associated with him in the School. Mr. Dowd is an experienced teacher, having been successfully engaged in that business before joining College. We therefore hope by our combined efforts to merit a continuance of the same liberal patronage which the School has hitherto received.

A. R. BLACK, Principal.

Carthage, June 21, 1856. 15*-4t

Town papers 8t.

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER.

THE SIXTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JULY, 1856. Conditions as heretofore.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session.
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery, June 14, 1856. 14*6t

MOUNT VERNON SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, located in Chatham county, 18 miles south west of Pittsborough, at the celebrated Mineral Spring, and within 2 miles of the Plank Road leading from Fayetteville towards Graham, will open its Third session on the second Monday in July next. There are two departments, Male and Female, (though separate from each other in their locality,) each of which is furnished with a Corps of competent Teachers, affording pupils facilities to prepare to enter any College, or at their option, to finish their contemplated course of education in the Institution.

Male Department.
R. P. JONES, Principal
——— ———, Assistant.

Female Department.
Miss V. C. ROYSTER, Principal.
Miss E. Poe, Assistant.
Mrs. A. R. Jones, Music Teacher

Terms per Session

Spelling	$5 00
Common English Branches	8 00
Higher "	12 00
Latin and Greek	15 00
Music, (with use of Inst.)	20 00
French, and Drawing, each	5 00
Board, with washing, fuel and lights, per month, not exceeding, perhaps under	8 00

T. S. YARBOROUGH, Cor. Sec.

N. B. Pupils can enter at any time, but it is important that they be present at the opening of the Session.

June 20, 1856. 15*6

BELMONT SELECT SCHOOL.

R. H. GRAVES, PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this School will commence on the 17th of JULY.

Terms, $75 per session of 20 weeks, payable in advance. The number of pupils limited.

Circulars containing other particulars may be had by application to the Principal at Brownsville P. O., Granville county, N. C.

June 16, 1856. 15*4t

FAYETTEVILLE AND WARSAW STAGE LINE.

PASSENGERS going North can buy through tickets at the Fayetteville Hotel and at the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Office at Weldon—fare through, Seven Dollars. Passengers going North can have their baggage put aboard the cars and checked without any trouble. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1 o'clock, A. M. The cars going North leave Warsaw at 8½ A. M., which leaves the passengers seven hours and a half to rest.

Passengers going North will find this as quick as any route, and will have more time to rest. The Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road is finished as far as Clinton which adds a great deal of comfort to passengers. They will find as good stock, as comfortable coaches, and as sober and accommodating drivers as any in the State. N. FREDERICK, Contractor.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Agents Fayetteville.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Agent Weldon.

June 6. 11*6

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feby 4, 1856. 75*y

2,800 ACRES
Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords: and "last but not least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.

A. S. McKAY.

Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-*tf

Leather Belting or Bands,

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☜ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 65*tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1856.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.—The Democracy of Cumberland and Harnett met in this place on Tuesday Evening to ratify the Cincinnati nominations. One hundred guns were fired, rosin was burned, speeches were made, and resolutions adopted, in honor of Buchanan and Breckinridge and the platform adopted at Cincinnati. The speeches were by Messrs. Shepherd, Wright, McDaniel, McKay, Mullins, Waddill, and perhaps others whose names we have not heard.

A very large number of citizens of all parties assembled at the Market House last evening to hear George Davis, Esq., of Wilmington, on the principles of the American party. Mr. Davis spoke at considerable length; and his remarks displayed a great deal of ability, unusual eloquence, and we may add (in these days of excited speech-making) unusual courtesy. The members of his own party were delighted with his effort; and those attached to other political organizations, however much they may differ from his principles and dissent from his arguments, were, we believe, not a little pleased with him.

After the conclusion of Mr. Davis's remarks, repeated calls brought Mr. Haughton, of Chatham, to the stand, who briefly entertained the audience in his usual earnest and forcible manner. Few of our public speakers are so well posted in political information, and few so ready in applying it to the discomfiture of an opponent.

ARRIVAL OF MR. FILLMORE.—Mr. Fillmore arrived at New York at 11 o'clock on Sunday night last.

The announcement that the Atlantic was coming up the bay was made soon after 9 o'clock, P. M. Immediately commenced the discharge of rockets and cannon, which was continued till she reached the wharf, when 2 or 3000 people were collected to welcome Mr. Fillmore.

Alderman Briggs delivered a short address of welcome, to which Mr. Fillmore replied as follows:—

Mr. Chairman—This unexpected and flattering reception from the city of New York, and my native State, reaches a heart that cannot feel otherwise than grateful. [Cheers.] It is true sir that for more than two years I have been a laborious traveller in foreign countries, but though I have wandered far my heart has always been yearning for my own native land. [Applause.] And this, sir, is the happiest and proudest moment of my life to be received thus by a city that is known all over Europe. For you can travel in any part of Europe and ask the humblest peasant what city he knows in America, and he will reply "the city of New York." [Cheers.] I am proud to own that I am a native of the State of New York, but I am prouder still to say that I am an American citizen. [Tremendous cheers.]

Sir, you have been pleased to allude to my former services to my country. It does not become me to speak of them, they have already passed into the history of the country. [Cheers.] Much less would it become me to speak of the future. All I can say is, that my renomination was unsolicited on my part of the people, and if they choose to express their confidence in me by re-electing me to the Presidential Chair, all that I can promise is a faithful administration of the laws of the country, over every part of the country alike. Neither favoring the North in a desire for an administration against the South, nor the South in a desire for an administration against the North, and either party expecting such favoritism, need not offer its services to me, for I know only my country, my whole country and nothing but my country. (Tremendous applause.)

Sir, I was unexpectedly called upon to address you this evening, and can only conclude by returning my thanks and an appreciation of the honor which the Corporation of the city of New York has unexpectedly done me in this reception.

A voice—And the people receive you too. (Cheers.)

Mr. F.—I return my thanks to the people, too.

Mr. Fillmore was then conducted with great enthusiasm, to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he responded to the loud calls by addressing a few words to the great crowd in front of the Hotel. A public reception was to take place on Tuesday.

SOUTHERN FEELING.—A Clerical friend has called our attention to an excellent article in the "Central Presbyterian," published at Richmond, Va., on the Brooks and Sumner affair, which we take pleasure in copying.

In the same paper is another and longer article, perhaps equally worthy of attention, in which after a view of the distracted condition of our country, the editor makes a proposition to the clergy. Perhaps we cannot do better than to give the opening and closing paragraphs of the article, as follows:—

"Never was the truth, that the Lord God omnipotent reigneth, so dear to our hearts, as during these days of lawlessness, outrage and embittered sectional strife. But for our cherished conviction that God has raised up this nation to accomplish benificent ends which have not yet been attained, and that he means yet to use it as a chosen instrument in bringing to pass the great and glorious purposes of his mercy toward our world, we would be almost ready to "despair of the republic." * * * *

"But first, last, and always, will we make our appeal to Him who holds in his hands the destiny of nations. He can avert from us those darkening clouds which hang with fearful portent around our country's horizon. He can say to the tempest of passion, peace, be still. To Him should the Christian people of this land earnestly look. To Him should they now resort as their refuge and strength and very present help in time of trouble.

"And although we have no authority officially to appoint a day for the purpose, yet as Christian journalists we do assume the responsibility, of respectfully and earnestly suggesting to all the pastors to whom our paper comes, to observe the SABBATH BEFORE THE 4TH OF JULY, as a day of special prayer, that God would be pleased to avert the dangers that environ us, and restore to us the peace and harmony upon which our national prosperity, under Him, so much depends."

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.—We are surprised at the apparent heartiness with which the nomination of Fremont is received in the Northern States, and begin to fear that he will make a far stronger run than could have been expected from a man so utterly destitute of claims or qualifications for the office. It is amazing that men distinguished for shrewdness and intelligence, as the people of the North proverbially are, can for a moment tolerate the idea of such a President. Nothing can account for it but the madness of fanaticism. So it is, however, or seems to be, from all that is visible. Appearances indicate that he will get the whole Northern free soil vote, swelled as that is tens of thousands by the Brooks assault.

The subject is, therefore, assuming a very alarming aspect; and calculations are made that the election will devolve upon the House of Representatives. The abolitionists are claiming every free State vote (which of course would elect Fremont.) But, whilst that is scarcely within the range of probability, there can be no doubt that he will get the most of them.

Should the election go to the House, Mr. Buchanan will either be elected, or there will be no election. Such will evidently be the result, constituted as the House is known to be. Supposing that the House fail to make an election at all before the 4th of March, the Vice President elect will be President for the next four years.

Should there be no election of Vice President by the people, the Senate will choose that officer from the two highest on the list. Mr. Breckenridge will of course be chosen, provided he be one of the two highest, as is almost certain.

THE WHIG MEETING IN WASHINGTON CITY.—We learn from the Intelligencer that there were about 600 persons at this meeting, "a considerable number of whom, however, belonged to other political organizations, the members of one of which appeared to be present for the purpose of creating disorder and disturbance by interfering in the proceedings. This purpose began to display itself immediately after the choice of a Chairman, which fell upon W. W. Seaton. When the appointment of a Secretary came in order, persons formerly Whigs perhaps, but having no right to participate in this meeting, obtrusively interfered, producing much noise and tumult."

After some disturbance by those members of other parties who had so grossly violated every feeling of propriety by their interference, a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions, and while they were out, the Hon. Senator Jones of Tennessee was called on to speak.

Several of the intruders before alluded to then renewed their indecorous behavior, but were at length brought to something like order by the vigorous onsets and apt rejoinders of Gov. Jones to their unmannerly queries. In reply to a question whether he had not joined the American party, Gov. Jones said that he should vote a Whig vote, that he had never yet bowed to power, and never should while he lived. He wanted to talk to Americans, to Americans not merely by title, but in fact, and of such latter sort he was as good an American as the best of them. And with respect to Democracy, a genuine Democracy, he claimed to be a Democrat, and as good a Democrat, in its just sense, as any man. He complained of the interruption and discord which prevailed in the meeting through the interference of persons to whom no invitation had been extended. He said the Whigs had permitted all the speech-making, and rejoicing, and banner-flying of other parties that had been lately witnessed, to pass without intruding even a word in opposition. Why then, when they themselves had retired to meet in fraternal converse on matters of importance to them, could they not be allowed to do so in quietness and peace? He knew the little remnant band of faithful Whigs were looked upon with contempt; he knew they were despised as a mere corporal's guard; but he nevertheless believed to the bottom of his heart that they were the nucleus of a party, and the only party, which was destined at length to redeem the country from anarchy and confusion. For himself he should say he belonged to the Whig party, the old Clay and Webster Whig party, and they who had called the meeting were Whigs, nothing but Whigs, and Whigs all over. Some one said the Whig party was dead; if so, who killed it? [A person in the crowd said, Gen. Scott.] No, answered Gov. Jones, it was not Gen. Scott. That brave old soldier never killed any body but the enemies of his country. [Loud applause.] But he himself would answer the question who killed the Whig party? He did not like to say it, but if he must, it was defection, the defection in part of those present who had left it for other organizations. Had you stood firmly to your colors and not deserted the Whig standard in the day of trial, you would not now have to sing funeral dirges over the Whig party. You should have kept the Whig banners flying and the Whig hosts marching. Why did you surrender? It was for a name, a pretext, a humbug. It was thirst for power; it was want of trust; it was an itching for some new organization, for office; for something better than the old and glorious name of Whig. For himself he would sooner enjoy the honor of being a member of the noble old Clay Whig party than revel in the best place or the most valuable office in the gift of its enemies.

We are in a minority. We admit it, but it does not humiliate us. Our condition has in it inestimable advantages. The Whig party is in a condition to be free, patriotic, candid; to act above all the allurements of place. We ask nothing; we expect nothing; we want nothing. We can vote for the Democracy, if we judge fit; we can vote for the Americans if we think that best; but this one thing is certain, however we may vote, it will be for what we honestly judge to be the best interests of our country. Whatever the manner of our vote, the vote itself will be given for our country and nothing but our country.

If I see fit to give my vote to the American candidates I shall do it; but if, on the other hand, I judge best to give it to the Democracy, then I shall do that. [A voice remarked "that will be a bitter pill."] Yes, said Gov. Jones, it *will* be a bitter pill; but, bitter as it is, not half so bitter as to see the country under the control of the Republican party. It will be a sweet morsal when taken for the purpose of saving the Union.

He repeated that he knew the present condition of the Whig party was regarded with contempt. He knew it was in a minority as compared with the three other great parties into which the country is divided; but let this be known, that before the ides of next November it would be more terrible than an army with banners. It will hold the balance of power; it will save the country; and, above all, it will abolish abolition. Yes, said Gov. Jones, *sotto voce*, as to voting for the Republican Candidate, I would vote for the devil himself first.

On the 4th of July the Whigs of this glorious Union would meet together in love-feast in Louisville. There they would mingle their hopes and fears; there they would counsel and consult with each other; and there determine, in view of the present exigencies of their common country, how to cast their vote. We shall go there not as individuals, to be absorbed here or there by this party or that, losing our identity as Whigs, but we shall go as a party, as becomes American freemen. Like the Old Guard, we know how to die, but not how to surrender. We shall fight for our country, our whole country, and against every sectional party. We ask no reward for these services to our country; our object and our only object is to save *her*; and, this done, we will march back in our own glorious old organization, and with our colors flying, to our own camp.

Applause was given to many passages and very heartily followed the conclusion of this able speech, of which we present only the leading points.

After Mr. Jones sat down, the Hon. Mr. Campbell of Ohio, formerly a Whig but now an American, was called on to speak,—numerous dissenting voices being raised. He had proceeded but a few moments when the Committee returned and he sat down.

The resolutions recite the principles of the Whig party, declare them hostile to those of the three candidates for the Presidency already nominated, advise the preservation unimpaired of their distinct political organization, "and, if called by the exigencies of the times to co-operate with another party, to render such co-operation only in the name and character of allies and in obedience to the dictates of a wise and conciliatory patriotism, ready and waiting at the call of duty to rally around the old Whig banner, "in all assaults our surest signal," and which we firmly believe will yet gather to its standard those who for a season may seem to have deserted it."

Finally, they recommend that the National Convention at Louisville be held on the last Wednesday of July, instead of the 4th of that month.

This recommendation will doubtless be concurred in by Whigs throughout the Union.

TROUBLE IN CONGRESS.—On Saturday last an incident occurred which we look upon as the beginning of violence in that House, which has heretofore, during this session, been remarkably quiet and decent.

The scene commenced by a speech of Mr. Colfax of Indiana, in violent denunciation of the laws of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, and of the manner in which they had been executed.

He was followed by Mr. Burlingame of Massachusetts, who entered upon a defence and laudation of his State. She was greater now than she ever had been. She was assailed in the Senate, and by the President of the United States; but he would cast down her glove to the whole band of her assailants. He denied that she had been unfaithful to her constitutional obligations. He eulogised Senator Sumner, and remarked that a member of the House who had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States stole into the Senate chamber and smote him as Cain smote his brother.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina. That's false.

Mr Burlingame. I shall not bandy epithets with the gentleman. I am responsible for my own language; doubtless he is responsible for his.

Mr. Keitt. I am.

Mr. Burlingame. I shall stand by mine.

Mr. B. denounced the assault in the name of the Constitution which it violated; in the name of the sovereiguty of Massachusetts, which was struck down by the blow. He denounced it in the name of humanity; in the name of civilization, which it outraged; in the name of that fair play which bullies and prize-fighters respected. What, strike a man down when he could not respond to the blow! Could that be called chivalry?

If the conflict was to be transferred from a peaceful, intellectual field to one where it was said "honors were easy and responsibilities equal," gentlemen of the North desired to know it. If the Government was to be taken by force and held by violence, they also desired to know it. We shall (he said) speak whatever we choose, wherever we will, when we will, and how we will, daring the consequences. The time may come when Massachusetts may withdraw her representatives to her own bosom—when safety is not to be found for them under the flag of our country—but while these representatives are here they will speak when and how they will, uncaring for consequences. If they are pressed too long and far they will not shriuk from the defence of the honor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and freedom of speech.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, then endeavored to obtain the floor, but it was assigned to Mr. Carlile.

He subsequently obtained the floor for Monday.

Mr. Burlingame is said to be a fighting man, and "engaged a second before he left home."

CONGRESS.

Mr. Hunter replied to Sumner's attack on Virginia. He contended that Brooks's assault was not a breach of privilege, but a matter for courts of law to decide. The speech throughout was a most powerful intellectual effort. Senators Butler, Pearce and Seward participated in the debate.

The consideration of Mr. Campbell's report on the Brooks and Sumner affair has been postponed for a fortnight.

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT.—Senator Evans of South Carolina delivered a speech on Monday last, in reply to Sumner. The staid character of Mr. Evans, not less than his great abilities, gives to what he said a peculiar force. The following most remarkable incident is given by the Union, as forming part of the speech:—

"In reply to the charge of Mr. Sumner, that one of the features of slavery was that it tolerated the separation of husband and wife, parent and child, Mr. Evans said that he lived in a district where the number of slaves was great—even greater than that of the whites—but no such practice existed, and public sentiment never had tolerated any such inhumanity. He went on to detail one incident of the kind, however, in which a northern man acted a conspicuous part. That northern man was Mr. Albert Sumner, *a brother of the Senator from Massachusetts.* He had become interested in a large estate of slaves in South Carolina which had been ordered to be sold for division and distribution, the order requiring them to be sold in families according to the uniform practice, not only in that State, but we believe in all the Southern States.

"There was one family of slaves, consisting of eight—the husband and wife and six children; the head of this family had been the favorite body-servant of his deceased master. To the surprise and indignation of those present on the day of sale, the wife and her children were put up and sold without the husband and father. It was discovered, however, that this was done at the instance of Mr. Sumner, who was interested as one of the distributors, and it was understood that he had procured it with the view of buying the husband and extending to him special favors. He did buy him at a reduced price. But soon after the sale, Mr. Sumner was found making efforts to sell him at an advanced price to any one that would purchase. No one would allow him to consummate his speculation, and he finally applied to the gentleman who had bought the wife and children. This gentleman bought him, *but was forced to pay Mr. Sumner fifty dollars for his bargain.*"

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last six months. See advertisement.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.—The Atlantic brings English dates to the 11th. We rejoice to state that *her news is graceful.*

The Asia arrived at Liverpool the 9th. Notice of Mr. Crampton's dismissal was expected by the Asia, and a telegraphic statement from the Washington correspondent of a New York paper seeming to confirm it, the dismissal was received as a fact, and commented upon accordingly. It caused but little excitement, and Lord Clarendon's statement in the House of Lords, that up to the 27th of last month, Mr. Crampton had *not* received any notice to quit, caused still less. The London papers all have editorials on the subject. It is now argued, that as Mr. Crampton's case is a personal one, there is no necessity to send away Mr. Dallas, who at the present moment, is the reverse of unpopular.

The London Times is very bitter towards the United States.

NEW YORK, June 24.

A large number of citizens called on Mr. Fillmore yesterday, including the Mayor of Brooklyn and New York. Replying to questions on the subject, Mr. Fillmore reiterated his determination not to withdraw from the contest unless requested *by* the party nominating him.

Death of Judge Thos. H. Bayly.—The Norfolk Herald announces the death of the Hon. Thos. H. Bayly, at his residence in Accomac county, on Sunday morning. Judge Bayly was a member of the present Congress, and was widely known, not only in Virginia, but throughout the Union.

FROM THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN.

BROOKS AND SUMNER.

In reply to the direct appeal of the New York Observer, and to the private communications of Northern friends, who ask us what is the feeling of Christian men in the South with regard to the Brooks and Sumner affair, we answer:

1st. Good men here regard the act of Mr. Brooks as the act of an individual, seeking redress in his own way, and this without the remotest idea of representing or implicating the South, or any part of it, in the issue. The attempt to construe the retaliation of a single man, exasperated by indignities cast upon an honored relative, into *a conspiracy* against "the freedom of speech," is too absurd to need contradiction.

2d. As to the intimation which has been conveyed to us that the press of the South is muzzled, and that an editor in Richmond and Charleston dare not speak his own sentiments should they chance to be in conflict with popular opinion, we say, the allegation is simply untrue. The Southern Presbyterian of Charleston, *has*, in a decided and manly way, expressed its view of the Brooks and Sumner affair—a view differing from that of the Charleston papers generally,—but there is no danger that its editor will be proscribed, as Dr. Adams was by the Boston Tract Society, three weeks ago, because he dared to use the freedom of the press at home, in vindicating Southern slavery from New England misrepresentations. Every editor in Richmond will say what he pleases about this Sumner business, as we ourselves intend to do; and even those who differ most widely from us, will be the very first to concede to us the right to speak as we think, and to express most plainly our honest convictions.

3d. With regard to the position assumed by the Southern newspapers, it is not true that the whole press approves and applauds the course of Mr. Brooks. Some of the severest rebukes he has received have been from Southern editors. And even those who have justified his course, have doubtless been provoked to the use of language they never would have otherwise employed, by the denunciatory and vituperative tone of the Northern newspapers and public meetings, in which the act of Mr. Brooks was made the occasion of assaulting the whole South—and of vilifying the manners, principles, and Christianity of the entire people of the slaveholding States. Yet even with this explanation of the attitude assumed by a portion of the Southern Press, as Christian patriots we deplore every line which has been written exhorting to violence, or any mode of physical redress; we condemn it as impolitic, because such a course is more effectual than any other in strengthening the cause of abolition—in gaining for it new sympathy, and in multiplying its recruits—we condemn it as wicked, because it inculcates principles contrary to the pure, inspired morality of the New Testament—a code which alike binds every man, of every vocation and position in society.

4th. Christian men in the South bring Mr. Brooks himself to the same test, and try him by the only standard they admit in judging of the character of human actions—the Law of God. This law forbids violent redress of private wrongs, and condemns personal retaliation and revenge. And while we regard the remarks of Mr Sumner as revolting to taste, and decency, as insulting in the extreme to the Senator from South Carolina, and as a malignant libel upon the whole South—we deeply regret that Mr. Brooks noticed it at all, and especially do we deplore the manner of his retaliation. We utterly dissent from every justification of it. We will admit nothing to be right which the laws of the country and the laws of God declare to be wrong.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered by this Tribunal:

By NASH, C. J. In Sutton v. Wescott, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Troy v. Norment, in equity, from Robeson, affirming the interlocutory order. Also, in Baxter v. Baxter, from Currituck, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J. In Shannonhouse v. Bagley from Perquimons, affirming the judgment. Also, in Long v. Wright, from Columbus, awarding *a venire de novo.* Also, in Whitley, McConkey & Co. v. Gaylord, from Washington, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. In Shaw v. Etheridge, from Currituck, awarding *a venire de novo.* Also in Winslow & Cannon v. Stokes, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment. Also, in McLeod v. McLaurin, in equity, from Richmond, affirming the order.—*Raleigh Register.*

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Tuesday last, by Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. JAMES W. DICK to Miss BETTIE J. WRIGHT, eldest daughter of W. B. Wright, Esq.

In Christ Church, Newbern, 17th inst., by Rev. D. D. Van Antwerp of St. Paul's Church, Beaufort, Mr. CHARLES T. CHESTER, of New York, to Miss LUCRETIA L., daughter of Mr. Jno. M. Roberts of Newbern.

DIED,

In this town, on the 19th inst., Miss CATHARINE S. McINTYRE, daughter of the late Jas. McIntyre.

At the Warm Springs in Virginia, on the 22d inst., JOHN STARR, aged 7 years and 3 months, only child of James M. and Margaret D. Williams.

At the residence of his brother, (Mr. Allan McLean,) in Lumberton, Robeson county, 23d inst, in the 36th year of his age, in full assurance of a good hope in Christ, ALEXANDER McLEAN, Esq., of Lumberton.

In this county, 11th of May, Mr. ARCHD MUNROE, in the 56th year of his age. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He left a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.—Com

C. BLACK
IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF
Spring & Summer Goods,
Consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Hats, Boots, Shoes, Straw Goods, &c.,
Which will be sold low for Cash or on time to responsible prompt paying customers.

Floral College, N. C., April 3, 1856. 93*3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Joseph W. Falkner vs. George W. Wamble.
Original Attachment, Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Wamble resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to said attachment, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

[7*6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Edmund F. Lilly vs. Doctor F. Carpenter.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying said Dr F. Carpenter to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to Plaintiff's claim, or Judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for Plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

7*6t] J. WHITE, Clerk.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards he outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there—owner not known. was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 9th day of June last and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY
Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 4**

THE GRAND RECEPTION OF MR. FILLMORE.—The N. Y. Express gives some six columns of detail of the formal reception on Tuesday last. It consisted of a Procession through the principal streets, with banners, &c., addresses, speeches, introductions, dinner, &c. Besides the city population, vast numbers of people from the country, and the adjacent States, were present to participate in rendering the highest honor to the faithful patriot and accomplished statesman.

Mr. Fillmore delivered several speeches in reply to addresses. To a Philadelphia Committee he said,—

"You have, sir, in your remarks, seen fit to allude to my travels and receptions in foreign countries. It is true that, from the crowned head to the peasant, I have received marked courtesy and attention; but I do not attribute this to any merit of my own, but to that power which elevated me to the office of Chief Magistrate of a great and free Republic. But often, sir, while I have received such kindness abroad, I must own that I have heard, with the most painful solicitude, of events and scenes which have been transpiring at home. Not often, in many parts of Europe, have I been able to see an American paper, but extracts from them I have seen everywhere copied into foreign journals, which showed that alarming dissensions and turmoil existed in my own country—such as excited in my mind the liveliest solicitude, and which have given me the greatest pain. And when it is known that foreign monarchists are watching, with deep feelings of satisfaction, every new cause of internal discord, and expecting therefrom a speedy dissolution of this great and free Republic, is it to be wondered at, that such should be my feelings?

"But, Sir, it was some consolation to see, nay, a real consolation to know, that in all parts of Europe, many hopeful hearts were beating with anxious solicitude for our welfare, and were trusting and believing, that a free people would continue in persevering to rule and govern themselves. They trusted, and I trusted with them, that the day is far distant when we shall be called upon to witness so calamitous an event as general discord, or civil war, in these States. For God's sake, let us all remember that our present freedom and greatness is the gift of our forefathers, and of their concord and unity in your own city of Philadelphia."

To Mayor Wood's address he replied:

"Mr. MAYOR:—This unexpected and cordial welcome to the great commercial emporium of the United States leaves me without language to express the effusions of my heart. I had hoped to have arranged my ideas, but not only you, sir, but all within the sound of my voice, are aware that since my landing on the shores of my native soil, I have not had a single moment to myself. Preparation, however, is not necessary, —when one may thus free one's mind before one's friends. Until I left home for Europe, I must confess I was not aware of the great improvements that had been made in my own land, —and it required the contrast to show me,—how much in material prosperity even,—we have been indebted to the constitutional liberty, and noble principles of peace, and concord, and union and harmony our fathers left us as their legacy. It has been my aim through life to preserve and conserve these principles and lessons they have left us, as indispensable to our material, as to our moral prosperity. To be a great people, I now see more than ever, a people must be free. Hence the Constitution our Fathers left us is not only above all price, as a bequest for law and liberty, and union, and harmony, but as the indispensable bond of our material prosperity. (Great applause.) When you, sir, became the Chief Magistrate of this great city, I looked with pleasure on your attempts at upholding the laws, for no true liberty can exist without obedience to the laws, and yet a government that depends for its power alone upon standing armies, or the *gens d'armes*, is no good government. Governments to be strong, must be strong in the hearts and heads of the people that are governed, and as long as we maintain such forms of government, founded upon the affections of all our people,—not here alone, but everywhere, throughout the broad extent of the Union,—the laws will vindicate themselves. It is the beauty of our American system,—if left freely to represent the whole People,—that we have, or must have, such laws founded upon such affections,—and that we can pass from one State to another, though all under different Governments, without any of the vexatious Passports, or *gens d'armes*, or any of those restraints upon personal liberty which reduce the subject to a slavery as severe as that of the master over the slave. Every little petty Kingdom or Dukedom in Europe, demands your Passport, —but when I stepped once more on the shores of my own native land, I could not but draw the contrast, and thank my God I was a free man once more, with need no longer of any such companion as a Passport. (Tremendous cheers.)

"Your beautiful bay, Mr. Mayor, has oftentimes been compared to the bay of Naples. I have seen something of both. Italy, with her sunny and cloudless skies, is a most beautiful country to look upon—and alas! only to look upon! but would to God she had a government like ours, [applause.] The bay of Naples, as I said, is compared to your own beautiful bay, but there is this striking difference. When I stepped on shore at Naples I was surrounded by hundreds of beggars, but when I stepped on the shores of New York I was surrounded by thousands of Freemen, [great and prolonged cheering]—not only earning their own livelihood, but—as contrasted with other laborers—a livelihood of luxury. (Great cheering.) That point of difference, Sir, is most agreeable to an American eye, and I felt it and felt proud of it, and prouder than ever, not only of your bay, but of the thrifty population that surround it. Venice was once a prouder city than New York, but—amid intestine and foreign wars, and under harsh governments—she has been crushed. The Constitution of the United States has brought New York into greatness by concentrating here the commerce and exchanges of all confederated States. To preserve that concentration, and that greatness, there must be absence of all internal strife—there must be peace and friendship for, and confidence in, New York, from all the parts of these confederated States. But deprive your great and growing city of them, and of the protection the Constitution gives its trade and commerce, and its fate soon would be that of Venice, whose deserted streets and canals I have but so recently surveyed. England has now the control of the commerce of the world, through London, her great commercial city. I now venture to prophesy that ere many years elapse, those who are now within the sound of my voice will, under the protection of the Constitution, see that New York will be to the world what London is. (Applause.)

Mr. James Brooks introduced the Whig General Committee of the City and County of New York, said:

"I have the honor, Mr. Fillmore, to present to you my associates of the Whig General Committee of the city of New York. We are Whigs, Sir, all Whigs, and nothing but Whigs—old line Whigs of 1840,'44,'48, and '52. As long as Henry Clay lived, we followed his flag and his fortunes, and in many a hard fought campaign, we shared with him both victory and defeat. Veterans there are here, sir, who took the Hero of Tippecanoe from the lawns and fields of North Bend in triumph to Washington, and here are the heads of the Legions, that in 1848 carried you and General Taylor to the White House,—and that failed only in 1844,—because there was treason in our ranks. We come to welcome you home,—as an old soldier,—an old campaigner with us,—to offer you our hands, our hearts, and the humble approbation of our heads. Here is the old guard, Sir, old veterans that have never been beaten in a fair fight. Here they are, Sir, just as ready for service as ever, and I am sure you will be glad to see them one and all."

MR. FILLMORE'S REPLY.

"I receive this congratulation with a mixture of pride and satisfaction. You have agreeably reminded me of the many hard-fought battles through which we have passed, and it has gratified me to look round upon the faces of those who have been so often associated with me in struggles for the common country. (Applause.) Though I now belong, sir, to the American party, which has grown out of the exigencies of the times, yet there is not, I hope and trust, that difference of sentiment between us which should alienate old friends. (Applause.) You have spoken, sir, of the defeat of Henry Clay, in 1844, and you have alluded to the causes of that defeat in our own State. There, gentlemen, was the wound inflicted that began the destruction of the Whig party. There was the canker worm that gnawed it to the heart, and subsequently carried it to the grave. These are painful reminiscences, all,—and let them pass. I foresaw from that time that confidence was gone here in this State among the members of the Whig party, and that men could no longer act in harmony together, when such a noble spirit was sacrificed to passion, or prejudice, or to any ambition that may have stood in its way.

"When in 1848, partly by the voice of the people, and partly by that act of Providence, that took from us the then President elect, and shrouded the country in mourning, it so happened that I was without pledges, and was left to administer the Government,—as it seemed to me the best interests of all demanded. Nothing prevented me performing my duty to my country and to all parts of that country,—North as well as South. Thus not only the Whigs, who elected me, rallied around me,—but the Democratic party also, —certainly that portion of it which was conservative, and which responded to my ardent efforts to administer the government for the good of all concerned. (Applause.) Should it be my lot again to occupy the Presidential chair, I trust not only to have the support of old line Whigs,—the whigs of 1840, '44, '48, and '52,—but the support also of the old Conservative elements of the Democratic party. They together carried my administration through the trying scenes of 1850, and to them, in common with you, was I indebted for the order, peace, contentment and prosperity I was thus, under Providence, enabled to give to our common country. But I have said more than I had intended, sir. I only wished to thank you, and those old Whigs whom I see around me, for thus extending to me their confidence and respect. (Loud and prolonged applause, followed by three hearty cheers for Millard Fillmore."

The Wheelbarrow Man.—Col. Fremont was commended to the Northern Republicans as a marvellous proper man for President, chiefly because he had explored and mapped out the Rocky Mountains.

Some years ago, a man started from the Atlantic States with a wheelbarrow, and trudged all the way to California over those same Rocky Mountains. Now, we should like to know on what principle of justice the claims of the original wheelbarrow man were overlooked at Philadelphia?

Besides,—if men are to be made Presidents of simply because they are good travellers;—Steeprock, the Indian, had a pre-emptionary claim to the Philadelphia nomination. Justice, too, should have been done to "the man that walked a thousand miles in a thousand hours."—*N. Y. Ev.*

Enforcement of Decorum in the Senate.—When Mr. Calhoun was the presiding officer of the Senate, he established the rule that he was neither bound, nor had he any power to call Senators to order, or to preserve the decorum of debate. That power, according to him, belonged wholly to the Senate itself. After this absurd rule had been set up by Mr. Calhoun, no presiding officer of the Senate ever ventured to question its propriety, and his practice came to be regarded as an authoritative precedent. But, says the Buffalo Commercial, when Mr. Fillmore was elected Vice President, with a characteristic independence, he determined that a precedent so unreasonable should not be binding on him. He therefore, on assuming the duties of his office, made an address to the Senate, in which he informed that body that he should consider it his duty to preserve decorum, and should reverse the rule which had so long prevailed, that Senators were not to be called to order for words spoken in debate. The Senate ordered this address to be entered on their journal.

American Inventive Genius.—Up to the present week, no less than about twenty-three thousand American patents have been issued, averaging three hundred and sixty-two annually since the first general patent law enacted in February, 1793. It has proved a blessing to our country, that, soon after the Federal government was formed, the great and wise men then at its head —Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, and others —adopted measures to give an impetus to the inventive genius of our people by the passage of a patent law. Jefferson, who had a great taste for mechanical inventions, was then at the head of the Patent Board, and was very liberal in encouraging inventors.

The invention of the cotton gin has made an American product the clothing king of mankind. The steamboat has proved a civilizer of nations; and the American telegraph is fast banding all men in a community of interests. We might go on and specify invention after invention of our people until we filled several columns, but *our* readers do not require us to be thus particular.

Dogs.—No, I don't like dogs; I always expect them to go mad. A lady asked me once for a motto for her dog Spot. I proposed, "Out, damned Spot!" but she did not think it sentimental enough. You remember the story of the French marquise, who, when her pet lap-dog bit a piece out of her footman's leg, exclaimed, "Ah, poor little beast! I hope it won't make him sick." I called one day on Mrs. ——, and her lap-dog flew at my leg and bit it. After pitying her dog, like the French marquise, she did all she could to comfort me, by assuring me, the dog was a Dissenter, and hated the Church, and was brought up in a Tory family. But whether the bite came from madness or Dissent, I knew myself too well to neglect it; and went on the instant to a surgeon and had it cut out, making a memorandum on the way to enter that house no more.

Sydney Smith.

CONVICTION OF PALMER, THE POISONER.

The English papers bring us intelligence of the conviction for wilful murder of *William Palmer*, the poisoner, and of his having been condemned to expiate his guilt upon the scaffold. The heinous nature of the crimes of which this man was accused, their number, the cold-blooded skill and calculation with which they were planned and executed, the base purpose which they were intended to serve, and the dread means employed to effect them, have given an unusual degree of interest and notoriety to this remarkable case. Palmer was a surgeon of some practice in Rugeley, a small town in Staffordshire, England, and had for some years been engaged in betting transactions connected with horse-racing. In the course of these transactions, which he carried on with varying success, he became intimately acquainted with the man of whose murder he has just been declared guilty, a Mr. *William Parsons Cook*, a well-known sporting character, an owner of race horses, and a consequent frequenter of race courses, betting rings, and similar haunts of iniquity. For some years previous to the murder of Cook, Palmer's circumstances had been in a desperate condition; he had involved himself to a very large amount with bill-discounting usurers in London, from whom he obtained money on bills bearing the forged acceptance of his mother, a lady of considerable wealth. Dreading the ruin and exposure which he knew was inevitable unless he could find money in some way to meet these forged bills, he interested himself in obtaining for Cook—who was known to be possessed of some property—an advance of money, and so soon as he had obtained it he murdered him to get possession himself of this sum, as well as of other large sums which Cook had recently won at the Shrewsbury races. With the coolest and most collected determination did he set about accomplishing his fell purpose. His medical knowledge of the power and properties of poisonous drugs afforded him the means, and his intimacy and constant intercourse with his unsuspecting victim afforded him the opportunity. To receive Cook's money, to collect his bets, it was necessary that he should be sufficiently ill not to be able to act for himself, and consequently he was made to swallow doses of antimony to produce violent vomiting and general prostration of the system. This was effected at Shrewsbury while he and Palmer occupied the same room, and it was not till after his removal to Rugeley, till after Palmer had accomplished his object and got hold of Cook's money, till it became necessary to his interest that Cook should die, that he administered strychnine in repeated doses, until death, in the most convulsive agony, ensued. Every fact of the case was proved by a mass of evidence of the most convincing character, and every one who heard the verdict of the jury, and had followed the case through its different phases, concurred in thinking it a just one. The trial lasted twelve days: the case for the prosecution lasted six days, that for the defence occupied three, and the charge of the presiding judge, the Chief Justice of England, took two days. On the twelfth the jury rendered their verdict. Every precaution was taken to insure the accused a fair and dispassionate trial. A special act of Parliament was passed to remove the venue within the jurisdiction of the London courts from the district in which the crime was committed, and where the popular feeling was much excited against the criminal. Ample time was given him and his advisers to prepare his defence: men of the highest reputation in the medical profession were examined both for the Crown and for the accused; the jury was composed of men beyond the reach of suspicion; lawyers of the first eminence and skill conducted the case on both sides; three of the most eminent judges on the bench sat to administer the law and direct the deliberations of the jury; in short, every thing was done to vindicate the majesty of the law and satisfy the ends of justice.

The verdict in this case and the sentence of death passed on the criminal obviated the necessity for his being put on his trial upon the other charges of poisoning of which he was accused, and which rival the crimes of the Borgias and of the infamous Marchioness of Brinvilliers. The trial and conviction of this most atrocious of criminals prove, as Lord Campbell truly observed, "that Divine Providence so guards and watches over human life as to render the secret destruction of it a moral impossibility," however, as in the present instance, the murderer may have fenced himself round with precautions, and have employed all the subtleties of scientific and chemical skill, all the artifices which a cunning mind could devise to conceal his guilt and save himself from the infamy, execration, and ignominious death which are the earthly punishment of murder.

The latter years of Palmer's life, as they are now revealed to the world, unfold a career of guilt rarely paralleled in the number of its crimes or in the rapidity of its descent. From gambling to fraud, from fraud to forgery, from forgery to murder, he passed apparently without hesitation; until at last taking human life became a study and a habit, the principal means on which he relied to procure money to satisfy his insatiable thirst for vice. In 1854 he murdered his wife, in the following year he murdered his brother, Walter Palmer, and two months after the commission of that crime he murdered his friend, William Cook; not from any impulse of revenge, not from any sense of injury, real or imaginary, but from the most grovelling of all motives, thirst for lucre—to recover large insurances which he had effected on their lives, amounting to £27,000, the first of which, that upon his wife's life, £13,000, was paid, but that upon his brother's life was refused by the insurance company. His motive for the murder of Cook is already explained. Unerring justice at length overtakes him, and ere these lines are in type the hand of the hangman will have put a period to the crimes and to his existence.—*Journal of Com.*

Padre Vigil has summarily closed his mission, and will return to Nicaragua by the first steamer, leaving the legation in charge of some responsible person. Personal, and not political, reasons influenced this step. The combined efforts made against him by the foreign Ministers here, succeeded not only in damaging his social position, but even in prejudicing his ecclesiastical relations, which he regarded of far more importance. It was only very recently, and after a full investigation, that the Archbishop of Baltimore granted him the privileges of the Catholic priesthood, the exercise of which had been previously refused in a manner that deeply wounded his sensibilities.

Official statistics of the Quakers in the United States show that they have 715 meeting-houses, with an aggregate membership of 283,023. In Maryland they have 29 meeting houses and 7,760 members; in the District of Columbia 1 meeting-house and 200 members; in Virginia 11 meeting-houses and 6,300 members; and in Pennsylvania, their favorite State, 141 meeting-houses and 60,974 members.

A lawyer had his portrait taken in his favorite attitude, standing with his hands in his pockets; the picture was shown to a wag, and asked if it did not look natural, to which he replied, "It would resemble you more closely if you had your hands in your client's pocket."

FROM THE ARGUS.

In pursuance of a notice that appeared in the North Carolina Argus, a large and respectable convention of delegates of the American party from the counties of Richmond and Robeson, was held at Laurel Hill, in the county of Richmond, on Saturday the 14th day of June, 1856, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent the counties of Richmond and Robeson in the Senatorial branch of our next Legislature.

Col. James C. Davis was unanimously called to the Chair, and R. S. McDonald was requested to act as Secretary.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, in a short but appropriate address, the convention proceeded to business. On motion of Captain John W. Alford, that a committee of five from each county be appointed by the chairman, to draw up resolutions for the action of the convention, and also to suggest the name of some suitable person to be presented as a candidate for the American party, to represent the counties of Robeson and Richmond in the Senatorial branch of our next Legislature, the Chair appointed Capt. J. W. Alford, Robert Munroe, John H. McEachin, Murdoch McRae, and D. Sinclair, from Robeson; and Dr. D. N. Patterson, Duncan Johnson, Wm. D. Townsend, James P. Smith, and Maj. D. K. Munroe, from Richmond. The committee retired and in a short time reported through their chairman Dr. D. N. Patterson, the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That we most heartily appove the nomination of Millard Fillmore, of New York, for the Presidency, and of Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, for the Vice Presidency—gentlemen of the highest standing, who are strictly conservative in their policy of Government—men who have been tried in the furnace of our country's greatest danger, when the hearts of our greatest men beat with fear of impending results, and to whom we are willing to give our united support.

Resolved, 2d. That in the nomination of John A. Gilmer, as the candidate for the Governorship of North Carolina, we recognise a man most suitable in every respect, who is gifted with great natural powers of mind and energy of character, and with him as our standard bearer, we will have the flag of the American party borne in triumph to victory.

Resolved, 3rd. That we recommend Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY, of Richmond county, as the most suitable person to represent the American party in the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Richmond and Robeson. His great natural ability and most untiring energy in everything he lays his hand to, are too well known to need eulogy. With him we have no doubt of success.

Resolved, 4th. That we will use all honorable means to secure the election of the American candidates; and with a cause so just and righteous as that of the American party, and men so competent and well tried as its candidates are, we have no fear of our defeat in their hands, nor of the destruction of our most glorious Union, as they know no North, no South, no East, no West.

On motion of John Johnson, the resolutions were read separately and unanimously adopted.

Able and effective speeches were made by Duncan McNeill, Daniel White Johnson, and O. H. Dockery.

On motion, Dr. D. N. Patterson, Thos. Baldwin and W. D. Johnson, were appointed to inform Gen. Dockery of his nomination, and request him to accept of the same.

On motion of Wm. A. McKay, Esq., it was resolved that the proceedings of this convention be sent to the North Carolina Argus for publication, with a request that the Fayetteville Observer copy the same.

Upon motion the convention then adjourned.

JAMES C. DAVIS, Ch'rn.

R. S. MCDONALD, Sec'y.

FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

HUSSEY'S REAPER.

One of these machines was last week put in operation for the first time in this neighborhood, with what gratifying result is shown in the following note from Mr. Norwood. Others who have seen it in operation have expressed their delight at the expedition and completeness of its work.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

Mr. HEARTT:—I have had one of these machines in operation for some days, and as it is a new thing in these parts, I have supposed some account of it might be acceptable to your readers.

It was purchased at the price of $110, from Borum & McClean, of Norfolk, agents of the proprietor.

I have cut with it about fifty acres of ground, all free from stumps and rocks or other obstructions; the wheat ranges from five to twenty-five bushels to the acre. Some of the land was very smooth and nice, having been both harrowed and rolled; other portions of it had been harrowed only; and another portion of flat land, where the wheat had been ploughed in, was very rough, and had besides drain furrows running through it, at fifteen feet apart, formed by running a large two horse plough twice in a furrow; these the reaper had to cross.

I put two strong horses to the machine, changing them every two hours; and over rough ground and smooth, up hill and down hill, through thick wheat and thin, it performed its work perfectly, not leaving a spear of wheat standing. And so well does the raker lay it for binders, that nothing need be lost, except through the carelessness of the binder.

According to the number and speed of horses, the size of the field and the stand of wheat, it will keep from six to fifteen binders at work.

The machinery is strong and simple, and requires little skill in its management. My black people were instructed in its use from the printed directions, and saw it managed by a young Lawyer the first day, and ever since they have had it to themselves without accident.

A number of persons, including some of our best farmers, have seen the machine at work, and were all delighted with it.

So far as I am concerned, the occupation of the cradle maker is gone, and the little pig must *root or die*, for his *gleaning* is ended.

J. W. NORWOOD.

June 24, 1856.

The Earliest Cotton Bloom.—A friend in Smithfield has sent us a cotton bloom, the earliest of the season, taken from the field of Col. George W. Watson, of Johnston, on the 20th instant.—*Standard.*

Whirlwind.—A very destructive whirlwind passed over a portion of Chatham and Orange counties on Tuesday, the 3d inst. Much damage was done in unroofing buildings, blowing down fences, uprooting timber and destroying Wheat fields. We hear of some farmers estimating their losses as high as five hundred and one thousand dollars. We have heard of no lives being lost, but instances are related where the poultry had been carried up in the whirl to regions unknown.—*Spirit of the Age.*

The Whig party of Norfolk city have appointed twenty-five delegates to the National Whig Convention which is to assemble at Louisville, Ky., on the 31st July next.

NORTH CAROLINA COAL.

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that at a meeting of the National Institute at Washington City, a few days ago,

Prof. Chas. T. Jackson, by request, gave a brief account of the present state of our knowledge as to the geological age of certain sandstones and coal-beds on the borders of Deep river, in Chatham and Moore counties, in North Carolina. He had recently re-examined the coal-beds of that district, and had found the out-crop of the coal extended to Messrs. Fooshee and Street's plantations, when the coal, after crossing the river, was struck by sinking pits to the depth of twenty feet. There was at one time a doubt as to the geological age of this interesting and important coal formation, some geologists considering it to belong to the new red sandstone and others to the oolite or liassic period. Now, it appears, chiefly from the researches of Professor Emmons, the State geologist of North Carolina, that while the lower beds of sandstone contain chiefly triassic fossils, mostly of Saurian reptiles, the upper series are marked by the occurrence of zamias and other plants of the oolitic or liassic age, as well as by a corresponding liassic fauna. Hence it would appear that either the coal-bearing rocks of North Carolina are intermediate between triassic and liassic rocks, or the two formations join, one system being under and the other over the coal.

Two years since Dr. Jackson surveyed the coal lands of Deep river, and directed the sinking of a shaft in the plain land of Egypt plantation, where the existence of the coal was first proved by boring with the artesian auger to the depth of four hundred and sixty-two feet. Now a beautifully constructed shaft, eight feet by fifteen square, has been constructed by Mr. McClane, the mining agent, and the coal is laid open, and is ready to be extracted and brought to market so soon as the slack-water navigation of Deep river or the Fayetteville railroad shall be completed so as to allow conveyance of the coals to navigable water. The slack-water works are promised to be completed in October next, and part of the railway is said to be under contract.

The following section is seen in the bottom of the shaft of the Egypt coal-mine, red sandstone.

Shales.	
Coal	4 feet.
Fire clay and iron ore	16 inches.
Coal	22 inches.
Shale and fire clay	6 inches
Coal	7 inches
Shale and fire clay at bottom.	

Whole thickness of workable coal 5 feet 11 inches. Dip of the coal beds in west gangway 16° and in east gangway 20°, to the south 10° east.

The coal from this mine is highly bituminous, yielding thirty-seven per cent. of illuminating gas, while the coke is of excellent quality, and yields when burnt but one and a half per cent. of ashes. The coal is of the caking variety, suitable for making a hollow fire, such as is required in forges when large masses of iron are to be heated. There is rarely any iron pyrites in this coal, and hence it is excellent both for forge-fires and for gas making.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS

June 20.—Schrs Red Eagle fm New London, Matron fm Boston, D Parrot fm Philadelphia, J T Grice, and L P Smith fm New York, Mary Isabella fm Baltimore, A Maria fm Lockwood's Folly, Pearl fm Jacksonville, 26.—Schrs B Flanner fm Boston, J S Wilson fm N York, Edward Stanly fm Hyde. 27.—Schrs Standard, and A J Jeffress fm N York, Odd Fellow fm Shallotte. 28.—Schr M V Davis fm Boston.

Pleasant Hill Male Academy.

SITUATED in a neighborhood of health and plenty in the South West corner of Alamance County, near P. C. Smith's Store, and surrounded by many things necessary to make it a comfortable and pleasant situation, will commence its Fall Session on MONDAY, the 21st of JULY, 1856, under the care of the former Principal, who hopes that the success of the past is a sufficient recommendation without anything further from me.

Young men wishing to prepare for College, or for teaching, or practical business, can here be accommodated on very reasonable terms.

Strict attention to morality is enjoined.

Board can be had without any difficulty near the Academy for not more than $6 per month.

Terms of Tuition:

For the Primary Department, per session,	$5 00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	8 00
Higher Branches of Mathematics and Languages,	12 50

No deduction made for less than a week. It is desirable that payment be made half in advance.

J. W. SHIVE.

June 6. 1186

P. S. The Board of Education who constitute the Trustees of the Pleasant Hill Academy, consisting of Maj. Wm. Patterson, P. C. Smith, Esq., Dr. B. A. Sellars, Rev. Shubal Evans, Dr. Wm. A. Coble, feel authorized to say that good, decent and substantial Board, including lights and washing, can be had convenient to the Institution at Six Dollars per month. In some instances it has been for less.

Tuition for Primary English Branches, $5 00 per Session. Arithmetic with the lower Branches included, $8 00 per Session. Higher Mathematics and Languages, $12 50.

1t] WM. PATTERSON, Ch'm.

JUNE 10th, 1856.

PLEASANT HILL ACADEMY, of which J. W. Shive is principal Teacher, is situated in the south-west corner of Alamance County, N. C., near Richland Church, quite convenient to several other Churches of different denominations, not more than one and a half miles from the corner of either Alamance, Chatham, Randolph or Guilford county. A neighborhood notorious for an abundance of the best of Spring water, and steady, as well as economical habits, remote from all large water courses calculated to produce sickness, consequently healthy as any location within the State.

The undersigned having by request attended the examination of the Students at the close of the first Session of this new Institution, and on witnessing the extraordinary progress that was unanimously admitted by those more competent to judge than himself which they had made, particularly in the dead Languages and Mathematics, could not in justice to both (or either) Teacher and Students, refrain from an open expression of the candid conviction of his mind with regard to the merit of the Institution. Whereupon the Chairman of the Board of Education proposed that those opinions on that occasion expressed, should be made public: which proposition was unanimously sanctioned and insisted upon. Under these circumstances it is hoped it will not be considered presumptuous for an humble individual to state his honest convictions with regard to a subject that he is not interested in, more than any other individual should be who is a friend and advocate for the improvement of the human mind. Therefore, he the undersigned, not in the slightest degree prompted by any sinister view, but solely with a hope that he, by casting in his mite in this way, may do something for the promotion of an institution calculated to be both honorable and profitable to the community, doth unhesitatingly say, that in his humble opinion, there is not within the State a more appropriate, convenient, and certain place to prepare young men for College, and that but few literary institutions combine so many advantageous inducements. It is surrounded by a moral community, comparatively but few allurements or opportunities to divert the youthful mind from its line of rectitude, and those few will doubtless be well guarded by the moral and pious vigilance of a competent head, who is not only pre-eminently qualified as a scholar to preside over this Institution, but as a gentleman altogether, in any honorable station, worthy of the confidence and respect of a confiding community. JOHN LONG.

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

LATER FROM EUROPE

QUEBEC, June [illegible]

The screw steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool, with dates to the 12th, has arrived at this port, brings London dates to the 12th.

Consols closed on the 11th at 94.

The papers are engrossed with the Neuchatel difficulty. The Post says that the United States may hold the postponement of the [illegible] contest as cheaply purchased by a temporary sacrifice, the only means of avoiding the [illegible].

The Times progosticates the resignation of Mr. Crampton's dismissal by the next steamer. The Times thinks the rebuff in the Mr. Dallas affair rest entirely on Mr. Crampton's indiscretion.

The Liverpool Cotton market was steady with moderate sales.

FROM CALIFORNIA

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.

The steamer *Granada*, from Aspinwall, with San Juan, with San Francisco dates to the [illegible], has arrived.

The California news is of very great interest.

The murderers Casey and Cora were hung by order of the Vigilance Committee, on Thursday, 22nd of May. On the same day the funeral of the lamented Kink took place. The proceedings were characterized by the most perfect order and decorum throughout.

The Vigilance Committee had arrested several other desperate characters, among whom was the notorious Yankee Sullivan. On the 14th Sullivan committed suicide in his cell in the Committee Rooms, leaving behind him a confession in regard to the fraudulent election in San Francisco.

On Monday, the 2nd inst., the opponents of the Vigilance Committee held a meeting to announce proceedings of the Committee, but it proved a total failure.

Rumors were circulated that Gov. [illegible] would call into requisition means to suppress revolution, but no such steps had been taken. These rumors created much excitement throughout the State. Word came to San Francisco that a thousand men were ready to march to the assistance of the Committee, if needed.

Martial law had been declared in San Francisco.

Sacramento offers to furnish 1,000 men to assist the Committee of Vigilance.

The excitement was on the increase, and the Committee were determined to carry out their measures. They continued to make arrests of all lawless characters.

It was stated that the opposition were organizing with 700 stand of arms, and there were rumors of an attack on the Vigilance Committee. The rooms of the Committee, were daily guarded, and two cannons were kept constantly before the door of the cells, loaded with grape.

All the papers except the Herald, take sides with the Committee.

Indian hostilities in Oregon had been partially suppressed.

A difficulty had arisen in Washington Territory on account of an attempt by Judge Saunders to hold a session of his court during the existence of martial law. The Judge was captured and put in safe keeping until peace had been established.

From Central America.—Advices from Costa Rica state that the army had been disbanded. The cholera was raging throughout the State. Baron Bulow died of cholera during his return.

There is nothing starting from Nicaragua.

Kansas Investigating Committee.—Messrs. Sherman, of Ohio, and Howard, of Michigan, members of the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate and report upon the state of affairs in Kansas, arrived in this city yesterday, on their return to Washington. They are accompanied by their Reporter, Mr. Lord, and Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Upton. Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, the third Member of the Committee, who will make a minority report, is still at the West. The majority report is quite voluminous, covering about three thousand foolscap pages. It will be submitted to Congress next week. Messrs. Sherman and Howard will remain in this city for some days, to take testimony from witnesses residing in Boston, with reference to the formation and object of the Emigrant Aid Society.

Gen. Persifer Smith ordered to Kansas.—Gen. Persifer Smith arrived at Washington on Saturday, having been sent for by the President. He had an interview with the President on Monday. Orders have been issued, and he will proceed as early as possible to Kansas, to take charge of the United States forces there. His orders are imperative. In fact, says the *Organ*, he is clothed with full power to put down all insurrection, come from what quarter it may. This policy has been deemed advisable in order to take the Kansas *imbroglio* out of the halls of Congress, and give peace and quiet to the country. General Smith is a cool-headed man, and is considered one of the best officers of the army.

Heavy Subscriptions for Kansas.—Detroit is munificent in her subscriptions to aid the down-trodden freemen of Kansas. Among the contributions are the following:

Z. Chandler,	$10,000
Eber B. Ward,	10,000
S. S. Barnard,	1,000
Charles Merrill,	1,000
Shubel Conant,	1,000

The whole amount raised in Detroit is over $25,000.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

Mr. Brooks before the Grand Jury.—The Grand Jury to-day, presented Mr. Brooks of South Carolina, for assault and whackery upon the pate of one Sumner, an abolitionist, some weeks since. The latter was summoned, and gave in his testimony before the Jury. Mr. Sumner's head is now quite well, on the *outside*.

The Fillmore National Club.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The National Fillmore Club, which was expected to have deserted Fillmore, held a meeting last night, on which occasion there was considerable noise and confusion. Mr. Van Riper, the President, who previously went over to Fremont, was not permitted to speak and was threatened with violence and forced to beat a retreat, while his friends turned off the gas. The Club then passed resolutions approving of the Fillmore cause, after which the members formed a procession and went to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Mr. Fillmore made an address congratulating them on not being sold out to the enemy as reported.

Obituary Extraordinary.—The San Francisco papers contain an obituary announcing the death of Y. Turig, a Chinese, who, it appears, in the absence of other virtues, was "favorably known by the length of his tail, width of his breeches, and the extraordinary height of his shoes."

A country girl coming from the field, was told by her cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew. "Well it wasn't any fellow by that name, but Bill Jones that kissed me; confound his picture, I told him that everybody would find it out."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1856.

SUPERIOR COURT.—We hear of nothing of interest during the session of Superior Court last week, except his Honor's decision in the case of Paschal McKay *vs* the Magistrates of Harnett County. It was ruled that the Magistrates must levy taxes to pay the contractor for constructing the public buildings, according to the terms of the contract. An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken.

At a meeting of the Bar resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Eccles were adopted. See another column.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Wm. J. Yates, Esq., Senior Editor of this paper has retired, having disposed of his interest to Josiah Johnson, Esq., one of the joint editors and proprietors for six months past. Mr. Yates retires for the purpose of recruiting impaired health, in which, as in all his pursuits he will no doubt have the good wishes of the editorial fraternity of all parties, whose good opinion he has secured by the very proper manner in which his editorial duties have been discharged.

THE LATE JOHN D. ECCLES, ESQ.—A respected correspondent, in a neighboring county, writes us as follows:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the obituary notice of Mr. Eccles, published in your last Observer, there is a mistake in relation to Mr. Calhoun. It is said "he was the only Southern Student, who had taken the first distinction at that College." That Mr. Calhoun held a high rank as a scholar is true; but it is not true that he obtained what was then regarded as the first distinction. The valedictory address was usually considered the highest honor. This in Mr. Calhoun's class was delivered by McEwen, now Rev. Abel McEwen of New London, Con. Mr. Calhoun delivered an oration in English which was considered *among* the highest honors. There have been many Southern students at that College, who in their Academical course, probably stood as high as Mr. Calhoun, but have passed away without public notoriety. In the class that preceded Mr. Eccles, Mr. Spruill of Warren county (I think) bore the first honor. In Mr. Eccles' class, this honor was assigned to him. It is a remarkable circumstance that in two successive classes, the first honor should have fallen to two North Carolinians, and still more remarkable that two such men, of sterling worth, should have never been brought into public notice in the State, which had the honor of being so nobly represented in one of the first Institutions of our country. Had it been their fortune to have been born in the state north, or south of their own, their standing might have placed their name as high as that of him whom the South is proud to honor.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Clarendon has declared a dividend of six per cent., from the earnings of the 11 months during which it has been in operation. See advertisement.

THE BANK OF CHARLOTTE.—The Charlotte Whig publishes the following statement showing the condition of this institution on the 7th inst:

ASSETS

Notes discounted,	$252,208 91
Bills of Exchange,	167,152 34
Suspended Debt,	59,776 20
Domestic Bills,	5,072 69
Bonds,	850 00
Due from other Banks,	109,021 26
Due from Agents,	2,498 85
Bank Property,	550 00
Notes of other Banks on hand,	28,133 00
Specie,	13,642 69
Contingents,	1,568 10
	$670,753 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$360,000 00
Notes in Circulation,	302,326 00
Dividends unpaid,	312 00
Due to other Banks,	2,549 17
Profit and Loss,	38,670 75
Due Depositors,	26,894 32
	$670,753 24

A NEW COUNTY.—A meeting of citizens was held at High Point a few days ago to take measures for the establishment of a new county, to be composed of parts of Randolph, Guilford, Forsyth and Davidson.

PARTY BANNERS.—The Buchanan men in Pennsylvania are forming "Wheatland Clubs," Mr B. calls his residence Wheatland) and their flags bear as a device a sheaf of wheat. The Republicans very wittily propose that the Fremont banners have for their device a *Threshing Machine*.

This sort of fun is not confined to the North. We understand that on the Western Plank Road, there may occasionally be found, carved on the pine trees, the figure of Buchanan, puncturing his left arm with a dull knife, supposed to be in search of that "drop of democratic blood" which he is said to have threatened to draw out some scores of years ago. We have not heard that Mr. B's efforts at phlebotomy have been successful, but it is supposed that this is an improvement on the old fashion of boxing the pine trees for turpentine.

It is said, that whilst one of our worthy colporteurs was zealously engaged in disposing of his useful books during the last week, he met with an unexpected rebuff at the hands of one of the sovereigns who was attending the session of Superior Court. He had succeeded in suiting him with a book and was receiving his pay, when it suddenly occurred to the buyer to inquire by whom the Colporteur was employed to sell books. "By the American Tract Society," was the reply. It is said that the book went back to its place, and the money to *its* place, the intelligent purchaser remarking that he wasn't to be humbugged with Know Nothing trash!

ANOTHER CONVENTION.—It is said that there is to be yet another political Convention to nominate an independent ticket for President and Vice President. Five Conventions have already been in session, passed all manner of platforms, and nominated all sorts of candidates. It is now proposed at Washington to hold a grand Union Convention, for the purpose of uniting all phases of opposition to the present Administration upon a single ticket.

PEACE FOR KANSAS.—We have already noticed the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Clayton for the pacification of Kansas. Mr. Toombs of Georgia has introduced a bill for the same purpose, proposing that a census of the inhabitants of Kansas shall be taken, under the direction of the Secretary of State, by commissioners appointed for the purpose, and that none but actual residents of the Territory are to be counted. Provision is then made for a fair and impartial election of delegates to a State Convention to form a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia has given notice of his intention to introduce a similar bill into the House.

A PROPER MOVEMENT.—The Senate has made it the duty of its Presiding Officer to call any member to order for a violation of the rules or the proprieties of debate. A contrary practice has existed since Mr. Calhoun, as Vice President, presided. He was greatly censured for permitting Mr. Randolph, day after day, to utter those gross lampoons on Mr. Clay which finally led to the duel between Randolph and Clay. Mr. Calhoun made a powerful defence of himself, arguing among other things, that he was not a member of the Senate, and therefore had no right to interfere with the debates. The Senate concurred in his views. And such has continued to be the practice in that body for thirty years. It has often permitted personalities which would have been checked under a contrary practice, and which ought to have been checked. The Sumner speech, which led to the Brooks assault, appears at last to have aroused the Senate to the absurdity of having a presiding officer powerless to perform the most important function of that station; and so it has now added to its Rules one prescribing that "the Presiding officer *shall*, and any member may, call a Senator to order," &c.

THE BALTIMORE WHIGS.—Large meetings of the Whigs of Baltimore were held in each of the nineteen wards of that City on Wednesday last. Five delegates from each ward were appointed to attend the Maryland Whig State Convention, to assemble on the 10th of July. The meetings and the delegates appointed are all in favor of uniting in the support of Mr. Fillmore.

VIRGINIA WHIGS.—The Richmond Whig of Saturday says:

State Whig Convention.—We are are now persuaded that the Convention of Old Line Whigs of Virginia, to be held in this city on the 10th of July next, will be largely attended. Meetings have already been held in some forty or fifty counties, and delegates appointed. The other counties are moving, and will be represented. We can only appeal to our Whig friends in those counties, where meetings have not yet been held, to hold them immediately, and designate delegates. We want a large and glorious convention. Let us have it. Patriotism and duty demand a free and frank consultation free from all intrusion. Of course, neither Democrats nor Know Nothings are expected to participate in our deliberations. It will simply be an assemblage of men, who are Whigs and nothing else. We invite, however, both Know Nothings and Democrats to renounce their errors and their follies, and rally to *our* standard.

COM. STOCKTON.—Com. Stockton has published a letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, tendered to him by a few bolters from the North American Convention. He says he will not let the Union slide if his body can stop the motion. If the American party can be united on Mr. Fillmore, on the Commodore's platform, he will withdraw, otherwise he will continue a candidate.

WELL SAID.—The New York Tribune is engaged in abusing the New York Commercial because it says that "Fremont and his sectional platform are out of the question," and stand no chance of support with the National Whigs. The Commercial, in replying to the Tribune, says:—

"The editors of the Commercial Advertiser can never throw the influence of this journal on the side of a sectional candidate so long as they possess their present veneration for the Union of all the states, North and South and East and West. Col. Fremont is the candidate of the free states alone. That, in our eyes, disqualifies him for the office of President of the United States, just as much as any man would be politically disqualified for that high office were he nominated only by the slave states. We cannot get over this objection, and though it seems to throw a reflection upon many gentlemen whom personally we hold in the highest esteem, we are constrained to say that we are at a loss to conceive how any one, loving the Union and desiring its perpetuity, can fail to see that the election of a man to the Presidential office on a purely and avowedly sectional issue must tend to sever the bonds of the Union."

"The press is losing its power, and it ought to lose it; for it is now beginning to be an engine of private revenge and individual expression, instead of being a responsible organ of public opinion."

The above is an extract from Mr. Butler's speech in reply to Sumner. We are satisfied that the *fact* is exactly the reverse of Mr. Butler's representation. The press losing its power? The idea is utterly contradicted by the hundreds of new papers starting into existence every year, and the vast multiplication of the issues both of the old and new. The power of the press in this country, for good and evil, was never greater than now. The talent employed in its encouragement, (and we may add the worth and the wickedness,) were never greater than now.

Mr. Butler need not have looked beyond the walls of the Capitol to find a body which has lost, and is losing, its influence. We need not state *why* it is so, but we know that the country will breathe freer when Congress shall have adjourned. And it would manifestly have been better if the present body had never met.

It has been customary, ever since we can remember any thing, for men "dressed in a little brief authority," to attempt to depreciate the press, without the help of which, in nine cases out of ten, they could not have risen, and without the sustaining power of which, they would generally become as stale and flat as a last year's Almanac.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Foster of Conn., spoke at length on the Kansas troubles and the slavery question. In the course of his remarks he drew a distinction between slavery in the States and in the Territories. Over that in the States Congress had no power, and where power was not there was no responsibility and should be no intermeddling. Slavery however, in the Territories he held as an entirely different matter, and over which Congress had exclusive control. He would recommend that wherever slavery existed in the Territories it should be abolished, and where it did not exist that it should not be permitted to enter.

He spoke also in favor of the restoration of the Missouri restriction, but all his remarks were in so different a spirit from that manifested by his party generally, that they won for him much applause from those who differed most widely from his opinions.

On Thursday a resolution defining the powers of the presiding officer (elsewhere noticed) was adopted. Also a resolution to adjourn on the 28th of July.

Nothing of interest in either House on Friday or Saturday.

BENTONISM.—Old Bullion has been making a speech in Missouri where he is a candidate for Governor, and of course there are some very amusing Bentonisms in his remarks.

The Colonel, who is the nominee of a Convention, has a bad opinion of Conventions which do not appreciate *his* merits: (an opinion, by the way in which old Bullion is by no means singular.) He thus describes what he saw at Cincinnati:

He had, he said, a poor opinion of conventions, as the public generally knew he never was in one, but determined to go to Cincinnati, *at* but not in it. Bad, he said, as was his opinion of conventions, it was made worse by seeing what was there disclosed. He characterized it as a garrison of office-holders: Custom-houses had disgorged, post-offices turned loose and their occupants; there were judges, district attorneys, and clerks, office-holders from Washington were there in full force; the whole tribe were there, heads of bureaus, with their clerks, political *eunuchs*, who cannot give or receive a vote, yet *all* were on hand. They were sent to help an administration under whose favor they lived, and under their masters there they were ordered to go, or suffer the penalty. Single States at Cincinnati had represented a revenue of $15,000,000. There were packed delegates and straw delegates, to say nothing of members of Congress, who swarmed there.

He thus tells what was done at Cincinnati, and of course, as the reader will remark, it was done by *his* advice:

Congressional Conventions had been broken down, at Baltimore and Philadelphia, but it was reserved for Cincinnati *to break up Congress;* thus (said Col. B.) was the Cincinati Convention infested, yet there was a majority of good and substantial men there, not only inside, but outside. The farmers from Kentucky and other States were there, on the outside, who expressed their sentiments freely, and who finally controlled its action. These farmers, (he said) who might be numbered by thousands and thousands, came to see him, and asked *his* opinion. He told them that a new man was wanted, who would settle the differences and bring peace to the country; and from every bosom the response came, "Peace at home and abroad."

The Colonel has a poor opinion of Congress, (he not being a member to keep it in order) and he thus describes it:

Congress was now a slumbering volcano in which members wore their bowie knives sharpened, and their revolvers capped, it was man against man, and one section of the country against the other. In this condition of affairs the people wanted a man to restore peace and "pour oil on the troubled waters."

The Colonel told them that Buchanan was that man, and the "bonest" men in the Convention obeyed his orders, and Mr. Buchanan *is* the man.

Col. Benton thinks the President a mere baby. He says:

Mr. Pierce, continued Col. Benton, is not to blame. He was as harmless in the hands of such men as Cushing and Davis as an infant in the arms of its nurse. Said Col. B., Mr. Pierce and myself were on friendly terms in Congress. After his election he sent for me, and I called upon him, but stood off from his Cabinet. One night he sent for me, to consult in regard to the Missouri appointments—and Col. B. stated the conversation and the understanding between them, which was in effect that they were not to be made without a further consultation with him, yet Col. B. said he had not been in Missouri two weeks afterwards, before the appointments were announced, and a Postmaster in his own city made, whom he would not trust with his letters, but preferred Adams & Co.'s Express.

And again:

As for Mr. Pierce, he never spoke, or even thought hard of him. He would as soon think hard of a baby. They met frequently in Washington; often on horse-back, when they saluted, and raised their hats high in the air. In social circles they met and shook hands, but self-respect would not allow him to visit Mr. Pierce again.

PLAINLY STATED.—We do not know that we have ever seen the advantage and the duty of encouraging home manufactures more forcibly stated than in the following stray paragraph, which we clip from an exchange:

"The growth of a village is the growth of a nation in miniature. The inn-keeper wants a blacksmith for his horses' shoes; the smith and landlord want a tailor, and all a shoemaker, a butcher and grocer and haberdasher; and thus grows up a population which could not thrive if the members of the little community all sent abroad for their purchases, even though they seemed to save an occasional sixpence by overlooking their own neighbors."

John A. Craven, Esq., is a candidate for re-election to the Commons from Randolph.

HOMICIDE.—We learn, by letter this morning, that Capt. Sawyer, lately acquitted, at Elizabeth City, of the murder of Mr. Charles, was killed a few days ago by a Mr. Davis, one of the witnesses against Sawyer at his trial. Davis surrendered himself, and has been committed to jail.

We learn that Rev. Mr. Parker, pastor of the Episcopal church in this town, accidentally broke his knee a few days since.

Salisbury Banner.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Great Excitement Respecting American Affairs. The People for Peace.—Government Hostile.

NEW YORK, June 27.

The steamship *Asia* has arrived with two days later news.

There was great excitement in England respecting American affairs. The London *Times* and *Post* demand the recall of Mr. Dallas, but it is not generally supposed he will be dismissed.

Liverpool and Manchester had issued peace addresses to the people of America, and the feelings of the English people were more active for peace. The government, however, talks hostile.

Palmerston and Clarendon stated in Parliament on Friday, that they had not determined to dismiss Mr. Dallas.

Lord John Russell gave notice of a motion of enquiry, as to the intention of the government in regard to Mr. Dallas, inasmuch as the general feeling of the people favors peace.

The news of Mr. Crampton's dismissal reached England, per the steamship Fulton.

The receipt of Mr. Marcy's despatches with regard to the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the enlistment question having been announced in the House of Lords and Commons, Mr. Baillie said that, as he had given notice of a motion on the enlistment question, he wished to know whether the noble Lord (Palmerston) would lay on the table the despatch sent by Mr. Marcy. Unless that was done, he should deem it his duty to bring on the question on Monday.

Lord Palmerston said the government desired to give all the correspondence that could fairly be procured, and the honorable gentleman might take his choice whether he would bring on the question on Monday or Friday.

Mr. Gibson said he understood the noble lord to say that Mr. Dallas had made a communication to Lord Clarendon with regard to the Central American question, as well as that relating to the recruiting question. He now wished to know whether in that communication an answer was given to the proposal to submit the Central American question to arbitration.

Lord Palmerston said it would require time to enter into a long detail to give explanations upon that point, but he might say that the general tenor of the communication was, that the United States government were of the opinion that that question could be better settled by direct negotiations between the two governments.

Mr. Gibson inquired whether, in case direct negotiations failed, the American government refused arbitration?

Lord Palmerston replied there was no refusal to submit the matter to arbitration.

Mr. D Israeli expressed a hope that the noble lord would place the despatch upon the table before the debate on Mr. Baillie's motion took place.

Lord Palmerston replied that that would depend upon the manner in which the government may reply to it.

The subject then dropped.

Articles in the London *Times* and *Post*, are studiously offensive on the subject of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton. They demand the immediate dismissal of Mr. Dallas, or the application of force towards the United States. The commercial and manufacturing classes, however, are filled with anxiety at the terrible consequences of a war, and are actively moving to avert the calamity.

At Manchester Peace Addresses to citizens of the United States, received 8,000 signatures in a few hours.

In the meantime, several ships of war have been telegraphed to prepare for sea with all possible despatch. Their destination is supposed to be the coast of America.

All commanders of gun boats have been called to report to the Admirals, as it was rumored, to receive instructions for active service.

A light squadron of steamers and gun-boats, under Commodore Watson, had arrived at Falmouth on Sunday, to coal and provision.

Commercial.—Fair qualities of cotton had declined an eighth. Sales of the week 45,000 bales. The market closed firm.

Richardson's circular reports breadstuffs firm and unchanged, since the sailing of the *Atlantic*, with a moderate business. Corn firm, and advanced from a 6d. to 1s.

Money easier. Consols on account, 95¼. Consols for money 94.

The Wheat Crop.—The greater portion if not all the wheat in this section of country says the Salem Press, has been harvested, and the grain is generally pronounced good, although the yield is not so bountiful as last year. As generally more wheat was seeded, however, the aggregate quantity raised will not, by any means fall short of last season.

FOURTH OF JULY.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

For the Celebration of the 80th Anniversary of American Independence.

At daylight a Federal Salute of thirteen guns will be fired. One gun at sun rise will be the signal for hoisting the National Flag.

At 8 o'clock there will be a "Dress Parade" of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry and the Lafayette Light Infantry Companies on Rowan Street.

At 9 o'clock a Procession will be formed on Hay Street opposite the Female High School and march through Hay and Person Streets to Farmers' Hall.

The Sextons of the Churches will ring their bells while the Procession is moving.

At 1 o'clock a National Salute of 31 guns will be fired. One gun at sun set will be the signal for lowering the Flag.

Order of Procession.

Music.
Fayetteville Independent Lt. Infantry.—Maj. Draughon.
Lafayette Lt. Infantry.—Capt. Cook.
Fayetteville Cadets.—Capt. Anderson.
Strangers and Citizens.
Students of Academies.
Sons of Temperance.
Mechanic's Benevolent Society.
Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F.
Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, Free Masons.
High Sheriff and Clerks of the Courts.
Principals and Assistants of High Schools and Academies.
Officers of the 33d Regiment.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Mayor and Town Commissioners.
Committee of Arrangements.
Reverend Clergy.
Orator and Readers.

The Procession will enter the Hall in inverted order.

PROGRAMME AT THE HALL.

Prayer.
Music.
Reading of the National Declaration by J. G. Shepherd.
Music.
Reading of the Mecklenburg Declaration by Wm. Bow.
Music.
Oration by B. R. Huske, Esq.
Music.
Benediction.

☞ None but Ladies will be admitted to the Hall before the Procession arrives.

H. L. BRANTLY, Marshal of the Day.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

Profitable & Honorable Employment!

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from 5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day; some of the Agents are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter,

WM. A. KINSLER,
Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.
June 23. 17*3tpd

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, 26th inst., by Rev. J. H. Brent, Mr. WILLIAM WEMYSS to Miss MARY FRIZELL, daughter of W. T. Frizell, Esq.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. Mr. Barbour, JAS. T. McCLENAHAN, Esq., to Miss SUSAN T., eldest daughter of Jos. Williams, Esq., of Richmond Hill, Yadkin co., N. C.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday evening, 22d inst., Mrs. HANNAH SIMMONS, aged 68 years.

In Lumberton on Friday evening, 20th June, 1856, JAMES DARGAN, son of Tho's A. and Penelope Keenan Norment, aged fifteen years and five months.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of C. C. Tinnin, in Orange county, in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. ELEANOR PAISLEY, wife of the Rev. Samuel Paisley, of Moore county.

At the Warm Springs in Virginia, on the 22d inst., JOHN STARR, aged 7 years and 3 months, only child of James M. and Margaret D. Williams.

"Thou art gone to thy rest, Johnny!
We will not weep for thee:
For thou art now where oft on earth
Thy spirit longed to be.

"Thou art gone to thy rest, Johnny!
Thy toils and cares are o'er,
And sorrow, pain and suffering now
Shall ne'er distress thee more.

"Thou art gone to thy rest, Johnny!
Thy sins are all forgiven,
And saints in light have welcomed thee
To share the joys of Heaven.

"Thou art gone to thy rest, Johnny!
Death hath no sting for thee:
Thy dear Redeemer's might hath gained
For thee the Victory."

[Com.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Fayetteville Bar, held on Monday morning, June 23d, Jesse G. Shepherd was called to the Chair, and William H. Haigh and William McL. McKay were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman having announced that the object of the meeting was to pay some tribute of respect to the memory of our recently deceased brother, JOHN D. ECCLES, on motion, W. B. Wright, W. A. Huske and John Winslow, Esqs. were appointed a Committee to draught resolutions for the action of the meeting. The Committee reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, an all-wise Providence has removed from our midst our distinguished brother and fellow-citizen, JOHN D. ECCLES, the members of this Bar being desirous of paying some meet tribute of respect to departed worth, do Resolve,

1st. That by the death of the late John D. Eccles, the State has lost one of its most able and distinguished sons: the Bar one of its brightest ornaments; and the community of which he was a member, a citizen eminent for his many virtues.

2d. That we most sincerely deplore the loss of one to whose acute and profound intellect was added a judgment tempered with wisdom: a mind deeply imbued with the principles of legal jurisprudence: an eloquence that charmed while it instructed, and whose polished learning and dignity of character shed lustre upon the Profession which he so eminently adorned.

3d. That we mingle our sympathies with his bereaved family, and offer to them our condolence in this the hour of their deep affliction.

4th. That as a mark of respect for the memory of our deceased brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning.

5th. That from the distinguished position as an advocate the deceased occupied as a member of this Bar, we deem it due to his memory to request the Court that these proceedings be spread upon its Minutes.

6th. That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that the Town papers be requested to publish the same.

His Honor S. J. PERSON presiding.

The above preamble and resolutions were presented to the Court by Walter A. Huske, Esq., in a brief but feeling address.

His Honor responded to the request by saying, that although he had been deprived of the pleasure of meeting Mr. Eccles at the Bar, he had heard him when a youth, and the recollection of that effort could never be effaced from his memory. That from all he had heard said by those who knew him well, he felt satisfied that he merited a tribute from this Bar, and he could not do otherwise than order the resolutions to be spread upon the records of this Court.

JESSE G. SHEPHERD, Ch'n.
WM. H. HAIGH, } Sec'ys.
WM. McL. McKAY, }

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 30.

BACON—		12½ a 13	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba,	40	a 43
CANDLES—E. P.	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	20	a 25	NAILS—	5½	a 6½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1	10
COFFEE—Rio	13	a 14	Tanners'	75 a 1	00
Laguira	14	a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a 1	60
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0	00
Fair to Good	11 a 11½		SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	9¾ a 10		Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prib.	12½ a	15
Gunny	18 a 20		SHOT—		
Dundee	18 a 00		Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0	00
Borlaps	09 a 00		Buck	2 25 a 0	00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18		Peach Brandy	70 a 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	50 a 60	
Brs. Sheetings	7½ a 8		N. C. Whiskey	35 a 40	
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10		Northern "	37 a 40	
FEATHERS—	35 a 40		N. E. Rum	60 a 65	
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a 2	50
Family	6 60 a 0 00		Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6	00
Superfine	6 10 a 0 00		American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	5 85 a 0 00		Holland "	1 50 a 2	00
Scratched	5 60 a 0 00		SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13 a	
Corn	75 a 00		Crushed	13 a 13½	
Wheat	1 10 a 1 20		St. Croix	12 a 12½	
Oats	40 a 00		Porto Rico	10½ a 11	
Peas	75 a 80		New Orleans	10 a 11	
Rye	75 a 0 00		TALLOW—	11 a 12	
HIDES—Dry	10 a 00		TOBACCO—		
Green	4 a 5		Leaf	00 a 00	
IRON—			Manufactured	8 a 15	
Swedes, co. bar	a 6		WHITE LEAD	$2½ a $2½	
Ditto, wide	a 7		WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0 a 5		8 x 10	$2½ a $2½	
LARD—	0 a 12		10 x 12	$2½ a 00	
LEAD—	8½ a 00		WOOL—	16 a 17	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Sugars have advanced.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—2 75 for *new* and 1 84 for *old* virgin, 2 30 for yellow dip, and 1 30 for hard. Spirits 34½. Rosin 1 10. Tar 1 25.

At Charleston, cotton 10¾ to 11¼. Flour 6¾ to 6¾. Sales of 100 hhds. Cuba Molasses at 37.

At New York, cotton 9¾ to 11¼. Southern Flour 6 30 to 6 70 for common to good, 6 80 to 8 50 for fancy.

Total receipts of cotton 3,429,179 bales. Increase of 809,563 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. June 29, Str Magnolia, with Passengers, and goods for C Banks, E W Willkings & Co, A B Marsh, F Fries, J N Smith, S T Hawley & Son, A Spence, Dr B W Robinson, Maj Laidley.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. June 29 and 30, Strs Rowan and Fanny, with Passengers, and goods for U S Arsenal, H L Myrover & Co, J G Cook, M W McNair & Son, J C Pritchett, A J O'Hanlon, C Harmsen, Moffitt & Brown, Morrison, McNeill & Co, L W Gorrell.

Cape Fear Line. June 29, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for S J Hinsdale, Low & McDaniel, J Cowles, Foust & Bro, Vestal & Pike, A A McKethan, G E Makepeace, D Murphy, Houston & Overby, J M Worth & Son, Hauser & Wilson, A P & R C Poindexter, M Little, Murchison, Reid & Co, G W Williams & Co, J W Bitting, J Worth & Sons, J & N A Cameron, J H & J Martine, E Belo, Starr & Williams, Dye & McIver, J H Hill.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE subscribers desire during the month of July to make their usual annual settlements. Those indebted will have their accounts presented. Their creditors will please present theirs.

E. J. HALE & SON.
June 30, 1856.

Bank of CLARENDON at Fayetteville,
JUNE 28, 1856.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Six per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, out of the earnings for the last 11 months, payable to the Stockholders on the 7th of July.
16-2t] J. W. SANDFORD, Cashier.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Branch at Fayetteville, June 30, 1856.

THIS Bank will be closed on Friday the 4th July next. Bills and Notes due on that day will be payable on Thursday the 3d, and Notes to be offered before the Board, should be in before 10 o'clock on Thursday. ARCH'D McLEAN, Cash'r.
June 30, 1856. 1t

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
June 25, 1856.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a Semi Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., out of the earnings of the last six months,—payable on the 1st July next. W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.
16-2t

Lafayette Light Infantry,
JUNE 30, 1856.

YOU will appear at the Company's Parade Ground (Military Green,) on FRIDAY the 4th proximo, at 7½ o'clock, A. M., in full Summer Uniform, provided with 7 rounds of Blank Cartridges, armed and equipped for Parade.

By Order of the Captain.
C. E. LEETE,
Orderly Sergeant
17-1t

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned has the Agency of the following Companies, viz:
Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.
Greensborough Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Newbern Mutual Insurance Co.,
Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Insurance in *North Carolina Companies* can now be taken in any part of Town or County, in large or small amounts.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.
June 30, 1856. 17-6m

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
JUNE 30, 1856.

AN INSTALMENT of 5 per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company is called for, payable on the 1st day of August next; and also, Monthly calls of 5 per cent., until the 1st day of January 1857, when the whole amount will be due.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. M. ROSE,
Treas'r W. R. R. Co
31-1tmt1857

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford
RAIL ROAD.

THE Stockholders in the County of Richmond who have given Notes payable on demand, for the first Instalment of Five per cent. are required to make payment to Walter L. Steele, Esq., or Daniel C. McIntyre, Esq., on or before Saturday, 2d day of August next. The Stockholders in the County of Robeson will in like manner make payment to R. S. French.

The Commissioners in the above named Counties holding Notes will deliver them over to the gentlemen named respectively.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. W. GUION, Pres't.
June 28, 1856 17*4

The Old Line Whigs of Robeson will hold a Mass Meeting at Floral College, on Saturday the 12th of July. The old line Whigs in the adjoining Counties are respectfully invited to attend. Several distinguished gentlemen have been invited to deliver addresses on the occasion.
June 21.

WANTED.

A YOUNG Man who has been accustomed to teach, would like to get a situation in that capacity for the approaching Fall and Winter. Apply to John W. King, Manchester P. O., Cumberland.
June 25. 17*3t

RED SPRINGS.

THE subscriber having erected new buildings at this popular watering place, will open a house for the reception of visiters on the 1st day of July next. The medicinal properties of the waters are celebrated for the cure of dyspepsia and liver complaint.

Terms of board: By the day, 75 cents, month, $15.
H. McNEILL.
Robeson Co., N. C., June 23. 17*4t

BEAVER DAM ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this flourishing School will begin on Monday the 14th of July.

Its location is high, healthy, and pleasant, in an intelligent and moral neighborhood, and sufficiently far removed from the vices and extravagances of towns and villages. Excellent board can be had in any of the neighboring families at $6 per month. In connection with the former able teacher, ROBERT JOHNSON, the Trustees have secured, for the present Session, the services of DANIEL W. JOHNSON, a graduate of the University of North Carolina. They, therefore, can assure all of able and thorough instruction in ALL and any of the branches usually taught.

For further information address the Trustees or either of the Teachers, Adamsville, Marlboro', S. C.

JNO. FLETCHER,
L. L. McLAURIN,
N. G. GIBSON,
Trustees.
June 1856. 17*4t

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of April last, a negro man named Rand, about six feet high, about 30 years of age, and black. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of John Bell or James McKethan.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to me at Locksville, Chatham Co., N. C., or confining him in any Jail in the State where I can get him. NATHAN KING.
June 25. 17-tf

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.
JAS. G. COOK.
June 25, 1856. 16-tf

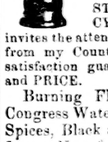
White Lead and Linseed Oil, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 26, 1856. 16-tf

Hoofland's German Bitters, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 26, 1856. 16 tf

Lippitt's Specific for Dysentery, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 26, 1856. 16-tf

1856.
SPRING SUPPLY.

J. N. SMITH,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,



IS now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of fresh MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, PERFUMERY, FANCY and TOILET articles, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to QUALITY and PRICE.

Burning Fluid, Camphine, Potash, Soaps, Congress Water, Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Spices, Black and Green Teas, Glues, Gelatine, Lamp, Neatsfoot, Train and Salad Oils, White Lead and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, London Porter, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c.,

Constantly on hand, together with all other articles in my line for sale at the lowest prices.

JAS. N. SMITH,
North West Corner Market Square.
April 19. 97-tf

Harpers' Magazine for July, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on **Thursday, the 10th day** of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands.—E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Cox, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort.—Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City.—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas L. Folson, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Folson, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan.—Thomas K. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company, and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or crossties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

Tri-Weekly Line

OF

FOUR HORSE POST COACHES

FROM

SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,

Through in 36 Hours!

CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Ashville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Feb. 28, 1856. 13-3m

FAYETTEVILLE & FAIR BLUFF

STAGE LINE.

THE Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 1 P. M., via Lumberton, and arrives at Fair Bluff, on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, in time to connect with the cars going North and South. Leaves Fair Bluff on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, after the arrival of the day trains North and South. Fare through, $4.

J. W. STEAGALL.

June 10, 1856. 12-tf

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Fall Session of 1856, will commence on the 31st day of JULY.

TERMS: Board (including furnished Rooms, attendance, Fuel, Washing and Lights, with Tuition in all the English branches $70 00

Incidental tax, for repairs 1 00

Day scholars, for fuel 2 00

EXTRAS: Music on the Piano or Guitar, $22 50, Drawing, $5. Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastile, $10. Oil Painting, $20. Latin, $5. French, $10. Regular fees are to be paid one half in advance, the other half at the end of the Session. Lectures on the Theory of Music will be delivered, FREE OF CHARGE, to those ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that interesting science.

Circulars will be sent on application to the President, to those desiring full information.

T. M. JONES, Pres't.

June 3, 1856. 12-2m

Bank of Wilmington,

June 7th, 1856.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of the net profits of this Bank to the 1st inst., being at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum on each several payment on Stock from the date of the same. Payable to the Stockholders or their authorized attorneys, on and after the 18th inst.

12-tD S. JEWETT, Cashier.

SCUPPERNONG GRAPES.

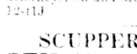
WE wish to contract for 1,000 or more bushels of Scuppernong Grapes, to be delivered next fall. Apply to J. H. Roberts & Co., at Fayetteville Hotel.

ROBERTS & BROTHERS.

June 12, 1856. 12-tf

RALEIGH AND FAYETTEVILLE

STAGE LINE.



WE are now running Four-Horse Coaches on this Line. Passengers going North can obtain through tickets from Fayetteville to Weldon. Passengers for Fayetteville can obtain through tickets at Weldon, at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Fare, $7.

Passengers for Greensboro', Salem, Salisbury, or any place up the country, will find this the best and quickest route; to take the Stage to Raleigh, which connects with the N. C. C. Railroad.

The Coaches are now in good repair. We have good Horses and careful Drivers. Everything will be done to accommodate the Travelling Public.

WM. H. HUNT, Ag't, Raleigh.

Office at Lawrence's Hotel.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.,

Agents at Fayetteville.

May 31, 1856. 9-3m

To Rent for the balance of year 1856.

THE dwelling lately occupied by Major J. P. Goodsell, together with lot, barn and outhouses, on Union Street, known as the Lotte place. The premises are in good condition.

For terms see WM. H. HAIGH.

June 2, 1856. 9tf

OFFICE C. F. & D. R. NAV. CO., Pittsboro', N. C., May 26, 1856.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 1st of July next, for the purchase of $100,000 of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Bonds, endorsed by the State of North Carolina, dated Jan'y 1, 1856, and running twenty years. The Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the 1st Monday of January and July, attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids can deposit the amount to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank of the Republic, N. Y., or in either of the Banks at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or Raleigh. Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for C. F. & D. R. N. C. Bonds," to the undersigned at this office. The bids will be opened in the presence of the President and Board of Directors.

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer of the C. F. & D. R. N. Company.

May 31, 1856. 9-4d

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, honest and industrious.

A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years—children of the woman.

Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson Street, when further particulars will be given.

BARTHW FULLER.

April 29 50tb-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & TROY, Proprietors.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS, W. C. TROY.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 9tf

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE.

For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.

August 7, 1855. 25tf

Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 14, 1855. 94tf

FREIGHTING

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a **REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.** from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banke,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.

Dec 24, 1855. 65-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

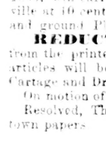
ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 45tf

NOTICE.



THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

In which may be found FOR THE LADIES:

Plain col'd, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Fig'd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO,—

Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, **Blankets**, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Sacks and Comforts, Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Dimity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

Sept. 20. 37-tf

NEW GOODS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A

FRESH SUPPLY OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING;

SOFT WOOL AND SUMMER HATS,

in great variety.

A complete assortment of BOOTS and SHOES will be to hand in a few days. All of which will be disposed of to Wholesale Buyers on liberal terms.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

April 23. 98-tf

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has taken the stand on the North West corner of Market Square, adjoining the Store of Mr. James Kyle, where he has received in part, and is now receiving, an entirely new Stock of Goods, embracing nearly every variety of styles usually called for in the Dry Goods trade—among which are

Handsome Ombre Strip'd Glace Silks,
Paris, Chena Strip'd do do
Solid Plaids and Strip'd do do

Gro d'Rhine; Handsome Silk Robes, all colors, some very fine; Printed Bareges, all colors;

do Grenadines,
do Organdies,
do Robes.

A Large and Handsome Lot of Embroideries, Collars and Under Sleeves, &c.; Plain and Emb'd L. C. Handk'fs; Kid Gloves; Bonnets; Ribbons; Hooped Skirts; Emb'd Skirting; &c.; Ready-Made Clothing; Boots; Gaiters; &c., &c.

With many other articles not enumerated.

PETER CROW.

March 29, 1856. 92-tf

Spring Goods for 1856.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and well selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Among which may be found for the Ladies, Black and colored Silks; Silk Tissues and Bareges; Challies and Batiste; Brilliantes; Printed Lawns; Jaconets and Organdies; Jaconet, Swiss, and Plaid Muslins; Embroidered Swiss Muslin; Edgings and Insertions; Collars and Undersleeves; Embroidered Flirts; Corded, Cactus, Grass, and Whalebone Skirts; Crape, Silk, and Straw Bonnets; and a large and handsome assortment of French, English, and American Prints; Gloves; Hose, &c.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

Cloths, Fancy and Black Cassimeres; Vesting; White, Brown and Buff, Linen Drills; Irish Linen; Drab D'Ete; Farmer's Satin; Farmer's Drill; Moleskin, Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; and a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas and Parasols, Bleached and Brown Shirting and Sheeting, and every variety in the Yankee Notion line, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE,
Late Pearce & Ferguson.

Hay St., Fayetteville, March 19, 1856. 88-tf

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

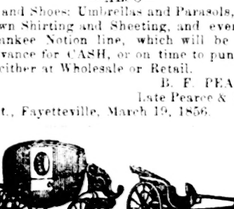
Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1856. 64ypd

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

We are authorised to announce **Wm. R. LOVE** as a candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County, at the ensuing election.. April 21—97-tE

WILLIAM A. ROGERS announces

himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson county.

Lumbsrton, April 26, 1856. 500-tIA

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE CHEAP,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES and LIQUORS,

Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.

W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market.

Nov. 7. 51-tf

Fish Nets & Net Twine

For sale by W. H. CARVER.

March 6 84-tf

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 10. 54-tf

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,

HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,
Agricultural Implements,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Saddlery and Leather,
Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Ready-made Clothing, and
Staple Dry Goods.

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 22, 1855. 3-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 26, 1855. 8tf

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1855. 7tf

STRAINER WIRE.

NO. 1 and No. 2. For sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 28. 99.

KINGSBURY FOR SALE.

COL. King the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer those valuable premises for sale.

Kingsbury is situated at the terminus of the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, eleven miles from the former place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River. These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two-story family mansion, containing seven rooms—a fire place in each, with front and rear piazza and portico, frame kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke house and dairy, with a prime well of water; and all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes; a frame Barn 50 by 60 feet, with stalls for forty horses, and room to hold 50 tons of forage; Carriage house, Store and Ware house; Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith's Shops, Wheel Right Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of Sandhill Water. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Lands, and we will take $3,500 for the whole, which is $1000 less than the cost of the improvements. We have also, on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, and Turpentine Distillery, which can be bought cheap.

If the right sort of a purchaser presents himself, and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.

To a Planter who has $14,000 to invest in real estate and wants the best Plantation on Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living at hand, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Ashe Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two Estates are connected by a good Ferry Landing and are only three miles apart; and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7. 84-tf

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing **2300** acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

P. L. ANDERS.

March 16, 1856. 89*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Riley Diggs, Executor of Marshall Diggs

vs.

William Evans and wife Mourning, Marshall Evans, Albert Evans, Berry Evans, Travis Evans, Hiram Evans, Starling Evans, William Evans, John Blakeney and wife Sarah, Milton Pigg and wife Elizabeth, John Baker and wife Caroline, Samuel McManus and wife Martha, ——— Philips and wife Eliphal, Lydia Jane Evans, Mourning Baker, Sarah McAllister, ——— and wife Nancy, John H. Cole and wife Keziah, Sarah Ann McAllister, Biddy Strickland, Henry Strickland, James C. Vaughn and wife Susanna, Thomas Diggs, Elisha Diggs, William Hailey, Leroy Strickland, Sanford Liles and wife Jincy Ann, Eli M. Liles, Alexander M. Boggan and wife Lydia Ann, Abner Flowers and wife Martha Jane, Elisha D. Liles, Josiah Hailey and wife Edney.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Evans and wife Mourning, Marshall Evans, John Evans, Albert Evans, Berry Evans, Travis Evans, Hiram Evans, Starling Evans, William Evans, John Blakeney and wife Sarah, Milton Pigg and wife Eliza, John Baker and wife Caroline, Samuel McManus and wife Martha, ——— Philips and wife Eliphal, Lydia Jane Evans, Mourning Baker, ——— ——— and wife Nancy, John H. Cole and wife Keziah, Biddy Strickland, Henry Strickland, Leroy Strickland, William Hailey, James C. Vaughan and wife Susan, and Elisha Diggs, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

[7*6

Circular Steam Saw Mill for Sale.

THIS Mill is of Eighteen Horse Power, and an excellent piece of machinery. It has been run but little, and can be bought at a considerable deduction on cost. Apply at Fayetteville to

SMITH & ELLIOT.

June 4. 11*4w

BANK OF WILMINGTON, June 11th, 1856.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Stock of this Bank, made during the present month of June, will be entitled to a full participation in the next dividend. Those made after this month, will be entitled to interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time they are made till the next dividend. By order of the Board.

S. JEWETT, Cash'r.

June 11. 12-3tIA

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

A PROCLAMATION,

By Alex'r McMillan and Malcom Shaw, Justices of the Peace for the County of Robeson.

WHEREAS, **HENRY**, a Runaway Slave, supposed to belong to some person in South Carolina, unknown to us, has been for a long time lurking in this County, and about Fayetteville, Wilmington, Orange and Alamance Counties, passing as a *free negro* by the name of Henry Young, Jim Young, Young Bass, &c., committing divers injuries and depredations, on the citizens, such as conducting other runaways from about Fayetteville to Orange county, giving them reputation as free negroes, thereby deceiving some of the citizens of Orange, to employ said runaways and traffic with them contrary to law and to the great injury of the owners.

Said Henry was raised by Mr. Daniel Shaw of this county. He distinguished himself at an early age for his manifest propensity to crime: after many acts of stealing, house-breaking, &c., he was at length convicted in the Superior Court of Robeson, Spring Term, 1849, of *Burglary* on the dwelling of Mr. J. McNatt, and sentenced to be hung, his owner appealed to the Supreme Court, a new trial was granted, and on this trial the State did not insist on a verdict for the Burglary but agreed to take a verdict for Larceny, for which he was publicly whipped, his owner entering into bond to send him beyond the limits of the State never to return.

Now, the said Henry is hereby commanded and required to surrender himself, or if he fail so to do, he shall be dealt with as the law in such cases directs.

And the Sheriff of our said County is hereby required to take with him such power as he shall think necessary to go in pursuit of and apprehend said Henry, to the end that he may cease to be a terror and annoyance to the community.

Given under our hands and seals, June the 9th, 1856.

ALEX'R McMILLAN, J. P. [Seal.]
MALCOM SHAW, J. P. [Seal.]

Carloinian 3t. 13*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

John O. Ross vs. Doctor F. Carpenter.

Original Attachment, Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said Dr. F. Carpenter to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to the Plaintiff's complaint, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

[7*6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

J. White & Co. vs. George W. Wamble.

Original attachment. Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that G. W. Wamble resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to said Attachment, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiffs' use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

7*6t] J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Joseph P. Smith vs. John W. Gould.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks successively, notifying said John W. Gould to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to the Plaintiff's complaint, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

[9*6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

In the matter of Benjamin I. Dunlap, one of the Executors therein named, propounding for probate a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Ingram, Samuel B. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Wincy, some of the heirs at law and next of kin of said Jeremiah Ingram are not citizens of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, to see proceedings in the premises.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856. J. WHITE, Clerk.

11-*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.

Richard Harris, Adm'r of William Crowell, dec'd, vs. The next of Kin and Heirs at Law of William Crowell, dec'd.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Harris Crowell, Green Crowell, Thomas Crowell's heirs whose names are not known, and John Crowell, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Albemarle, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

15*6] RICHARD HARRIS, Clerk.

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856. 6tf

To the Teachers of the Common School of Robeson County.

THE Board of Examination of the Appointed to teach the Common Schools of Robeson County will meet at the Court House in Lumberton, on THURSDAY, 17th JULY next, at 10 o'clock the day meeting will be held at the same place, on the first Thursday in September next. Applicants will please attend promptly at the above stated meetings, as they cannot be examined at any other time.

JOHN MOORE, Chairman.

June 7, 1856. 12-3t

SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY AND Medical School,

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

REV. J. P. BAGBY, A. B., Principal.
Mr. JOSEPH B. SPEED, A. B., Associate.
Mr. A. C. BAGBY, Assistant.

Mr. EDWARD M. SCOTT, M. D., Principal of the Medical School.

THE Fall Session of the Male Academy will commence on the 10th day of JULY. The Corps of Instructors has been increased. The character of the School is so well known that extended comment is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to remark that its locality compares favorably with any in the state both in regard to health and morals. Both Trustees and Teachers feel it their duty to inculcate sound morality and correct general views of religion; yet at the same time they will take especial care that nothing is taught that is of all sectarian. While the Teachers propose going over the same ground usual in first class Academies, they deem it of much more importance that their instruction should be thorough than extensive. Every effort will be made to induce fondness for study, and to check vicious propensities.

TERMS:

Tuition in the English Department $12 50 and in the Classical $15 per Session.

A contingent fee of $1 is required of each student.

Good Board can be obtained, convenient to the Academy, at $7 50 per month.

The Associate Principal of our School is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Hampden Sidney College, Va. The Principal is a native of Virginia and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. His brother, the Assistant, comes highly recommended from the Junior Class of R. M. College.

The Medical School will commence on the 15th of July. The mode of instruction will be by lectures, examinations, and medical conversations. Each student will be required, at such times as may be designated by the Principal, to write essays in the various branches of medicine, and will be practiced in applying bandages for fractures, &c., and in the use of surgical instruments.

Dr. Scott will exhibit and explain the various kinds of surgical instruments, and also apparatus for the adjustment of fractures and dislocations, and, as occasion requires, drawings and charts for illustrations in Anatomy and in the Practice of Medicine.

In winter an opportunity will be given for exercise in Practical Anatomy. Instead of speaking more fully of our Medical School, we append a notice of it, by Dr. Richard Blacknall, whose well known character as a physician, enables him to appreciate the importance of such facilities for medical instruction as we propose to offer. Proper moral deportment will, of course, be expected of gentlemen who attend the Medical School.

TERMS:

The usual rates fixed by the Medical Profession, $100 per annum.

Rates of Board as above stated.

Rev. JOHN A. McMANNEN, Chairman.
Rev. H. ARNOLD,
Mr. JOHN B. LEATHERS.
Mr. WM. HARRIS.

Col. D. C. Pearsall, Sec'y.

N. B.—I take pleasure in recommending Doctor Scott's Medical Class to young men who may wish to read Medicine.

Dr. Scott is a native of Orange Co., N. C. He has been for several years Demonstrator in the National Medical College, D. C., where, of course, he has the advantages of becoming eminently qualified for taking charge of a medical class.

Dr. Scott's class, on account of the opportunities afforded by him for exercises in practical Anatomy, will be in advance of those who take the ordinary course before attending lectures for graduation, as the Anatomy of the soft parts, or Practical Anatomy is generally neglected.

RICHARD BLACKNALL, M. D.

June 9, 1856. 12*2m

New Spring Goods!

McARN & LILLY

ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand a **FLORAL COLLEGE,** the largest stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever offered in this part of the country. Their Stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Mantillas, Embroideries,

RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, &c.,

will be found handsome and attractive. For Gentlemen they have a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of Goods in pieces. Also a nice assortment of

CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

All of which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. All persons in want of handsome Goods will do well by giving them a call, as they are confident their Stock has been as well selected as any which can be found in the neighboring towns.

April 3. 95*tf

P. S. All persons indebted to us previous to 1st January, are requested to call and settle.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY